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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

WATER FORECAST - PARIS:
8-11 (10-12). Tomorrow: Paris
7-9 (8-10). Temp. 64-66 (60-62).
change. Yesterday's temp. 64-67.
SUN. Moderate. BREEZE: Cloudy.
28-31. NEW YORK: Showers.
28-31. Yesterday's temp. 65-70.

LOCAL WEATHER - PAGE 2



Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya (right) greeting Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Benghazi.

Muskie Said to Top List

McGovern Reportedly Cuts His Choices to 5

William Chapman
William Greider

NGTON, Aug. 3 (WP).—George S. McGovern today announced his search for a mate. A list of five reportedly was topped Democrat who ran for president last time—Sen. Ed Muskie, of Maine, right, while Sen. McGovern considered the choice, he opportunity to appear on

network television to explain to the nation why his first running mate, Sen. Thomas Eagleton, dropped off the ticket after a week of controversy over his psychiatric problems in the 1960s.

When the three major networks learned that Sen. McGovern would not be using the free air time for the announcement of his new selection, they declined to provide live coverage. Faced with that, the Democratic presidential nominee canceled

the speech and announced that his choice would be made in "the next few days."

The Democratic National Committee will meet here next Tuesday afternoon in general session on nominating a successor to Sen. Eagleton.

Committee members will begin arriving Sunday, with meetings of the Credentials Committee set for Monday morning on delegate challenges.

Sen. Muskie was keeping dis-

creetly silent on whether he will be on the 1972 ticket. He told reporters he had not been in touch with Sen. McGovern and when asked whether he would accept a bid if it materialized, smiled and replied, "I have no comment."

In Augusta, Maine, however, Democratic Gov. Kenneth Curtis, who played golf Monday with Sen. Muskie, said he believes the Maine senator will be Sen. McGovern's choice.

Talk of Sen. Muskie as a replacement for Sen. Eagleton, he said, "is more than just speculation." He added, "If I were out betting money, I'd bet on Muskie today."

Meanwhile, Sen. Frank Church said today he has urged Sen. McGovern to pass him over in the running-mate search. Sen. Church, who was believed near the top of the list, said he made several suggestions to the nominee by telephone Monday but declined to reveal the names he suggested. He said, however, that Sen. McGovern "must reach into the big cities and industrial areas to win."

Like Sen. McGovern, Sen. Church comes from a sparsely populated Western state. Sen. McGovern is from South Dakota, Sen. Church from Idaho.

Praise for Eagleton
Today Senate leaders of both parties praised Sen. Eagleton, who formally resigned as vice-presidential nominee yesterday. Said Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, "He was a dedicated and able senator when he entered this pressure chamber a week ago. He emerged from it as a senator who towers in courage, strength, sensitivity and wit."

GOP leader Hugh Scott said Sen. Eagleton's "courage and integrity will do him a vast credit." In the search for a safe, acceptable running mate, Sen. McGovern, his close colleagues in the Senate and top members of the campaign organization were going through much the same process which unfolded at the Democratic National Convention—circulating various lists and asking for comments or new suggestions.

Only the pace seemed less hectic this time, and the principals promised that they would make a more thorough check of the potential nominee.

On Sen. McGovern's reported list, besides Sen. Muskie and Sen. Church, were Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, former anti-poverty agency director R. Sargent Shriver and former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien.

In the discussions, Sen. Muskie was given the advantage of being a well known Democratic leader, whose 1968 campaigning was highly regarded and whose personal life was widely known.



Jack Lynch

Patrick Hillery, the foreign minister, is expected to seek strict British government control of guns in Ulster when he meets Mr. Whitelaw on Friday.

ove Against IRA

Public Orders Surrender Military-Type Weapons

IN, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The Irish government today ordered that all except shotguns and deer rifles, must be surrendered to police by Saturday.

Minister Desmond said he expected the order would take 2,000 military-style weapons out of private hands.

Government's decision is another move against the illegal Republican Army and its supporters who have been active in the Dublin area.

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licensed guns from circulation in Northern Ireland.

The Irish government has become increasingly concerned over the number of guns licensed and unlicensed, in Protestant hands in Ulster. Officials have been urging curbs to curtail the activities of private assassination squads.

Mr. O'Malley gave some indication of government thinking today in his comments on the IRA, describing it as "one of the scourges of this country." The government, he said, "would be glad to help obliterate such an organization, which has contributed so much to the chaos and horror that is in Northern Ireland."

Sniping and Bombing Continue

Snipers Break Up Clash in Belfast

ST, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Snipers moved into an area of Belfast today to break up fighting between groups of Protestants and Catholics following a sniper attack on a Catholic church.

Snipers came at the height of an outbreak of gun battles, explosions in Northern Belfast today. Two main cities, Belfast and Londonderry, were under threat by Sinn Féin, the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, to attack on shoot-and-run tactics after Monday's IRA "no go" areas.

Snipers erupted in Belfast's Short Strand area in an area where snipers fired at each other. Snipers fired at each other in the Short Strand area in an area where snipers fired at each other. Snipers fired at each other in the Short Strand area in an area where snipers fired at each other.

battle in Belfast's Catholic New Lodge Road area after British marines uncovered a cache of IRA rifles, ammunition, bombs and four bottles of blood plasma.

In another clash, troops spotted a man carrying a pistol in a Catholic funeral procession in Belfast's Ardoyne district and charged into the crowd to capture him. As they thrust through the crowd, men and women were injured.

Despite the violence, Catholics in the former "no go" areas of Londonderry began to show signs of accepting the presence of the troops.

Talks With Lynch
Two housewives in the Catholic Bogside district were seen carrying trays laden with mugs of hot tea and cookies to soldiers crouching in doorways. But many

U.K. Emergency Rule Likely Today

LONDON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The British government was believed today to be preparing to proclaim within 24 hours a state of emergency to move essential supplies bogging down in the national dock strike that began last Friday.

Effects of the strike on Britain's ports began to make themselves felt. Shipments of tomatoes from the Channel Islands, grapes from Cyprus, citrus fruits from South Africa and bananas from Jamaica were among "incoming cargoes" that were threatened with spoilage.

Imported sources said there was worry here about dwindling sup-

plies of bacon and imported food for farm animals. The government was also keeping a close eye on the meat situation, the sources said.

One estimate today was that British exports worth more than £100 million were being held up by the nationwide stoppage, which began after representatives of the 42,000 dock workers rejected new proposals for the industry's future.

The exports, piling up in factories and warehouses across the country, included cars, textiles, whiskey and manufacturing equipment.

Government sources, however, stressed that a state of emergency would not reflect immediate concern. The reason for an early declaration is that Parliament, which has to approve it, will recess a week from today.

Speculation today was that senior cabinet members would fly to the royal yacht Britannia to attend the signing by Queen Elizabeth of the proclamation.

The queen is now visiting the Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea. The proclamation confers special powers to requisition supplies, regulate prices and control shipping movements. A state of emergency was last invoked (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5).

To Form Huge, Rich State

Egypt and Libya Agree To Merge Within a Year

BEIRUT, Aug. 3 (UPI).—Egypt and Libya announced tonight that they will unite into the biggest state—and one of the richest—in Africa and the Middle East. The merger will form a country in the northeast corner of Africa with a population of 36 million, a gross national product of about \$8.5 billion and a land surface of almost 1.1 million square miles.

A joint announcement on the Tripoli and Cairo radio tonight said: "The leadership of the two revolutions agreed to establish full union between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Libyan Arab Republic in the shortest possible time and on the strongest possible foundation."

Three Days of Talks

The announcement followed three days of talks in Libya between President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Libya's head of state.

Col. Qadhafi said recently that he proposed a merger to Mr. Sadat last February and that the Egyptian leader asked for five months to think it over. The five months ended Monday and Mr. Sadat flew to Tripoli, then to Benghazi, to reply.

The announcement tonight said the two would decide on a joint political leadership, which will then draw up plans to merge the two countries. This will be referred to the parliaments and political parties of the two countries, then put to a referendum.

The plan provided for this to be completed before Sept. 1, 1973.

Mr. Sadat and Col. Qadhafi decided that the first meeting of the joint leadership would be held in Tripoli this Sept. 3. The announcement did not mention capital, but earlier reports said Cairo would be the capital of the new state, for which no new name was suggested.

Linked to Syria

Egypt and Libya are already loosely linked with Syria in the Federation of Arab Republics, formed last September.

In Syria, the Damascus radio said President Hafez Assad had hailed the merger, saying: "The people of Syria follow with satisfaction and happiness the news of the Tripoli and Benghazi talks."

Egypt merged with Syria in 1958, but this ended three years later because of the problems of combining different political systems.

The merger announced today will unite Libya's oil wealth—worth at least \$1 billion a year and expected to double by next year—with Egypt's thousands of skilled, but unemployed, workers.

Libya is the world's fourth largest oil producer, with an annual production of some 160 million tons, and Egypt already has more than 100,000 experts in

Libya, mostly replacing the expelled Italians and working as teachers, military advisers, policemen and public works contractors.

Under the merger plan, citizens of each country will not be considered foreigners in the other as far as owning property is concerned. Nor are the citizens of the two countries to be considered foreigners with respect to work-

ing in the territory of the other. Militarily, Libya could be useful to Egypt as a rear base for its fighter aircraft. But the new alliance will bring Libya into conflict with Western policies of not selling offensive arms to "frontline" Arab countries in the continuing conflict with Israel.

The "frontline" Arab states are generally said to be Egypt, Syria

and Jordan and on that basis France has sold 110 Mirage fighter jets to Libya. Military sources say 45 have been delivered.

Another point puzzling diplomats is how Egypt and Libya will reconcile their widely divergent foreign policies.

Libya is openly hostile to the Soviet Union. Egypt, although its relations with Moscow are cool following the ouster of 15,000 Soviet advisers, seemingly has no wish to anger the Soviet Union further.

France to Study Sales

PARIS, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—France will take a new look at its arms deals in the Middle East if the merger includes the fusion of military forces, the government spokesman said today.

The spokesman, Jean-Philippe Lecat, was replying to questions on France's position on arms sales, particularly of Mirage fighters.

Mr. Lecat said France would obviously examine the implications of its arms deals in the Middle East if it became clear that a merger also involved the fusion of the armed forces.

France has maintained an embargo on arms supplies to Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Syria since the six-day Middle East war of 1967.

Mr. Lecat said there were a number of guarantee clauses in sales contracts. The government already has stated that these clauses would prevent arms reaching "battleground" countries.

The clauses say France would stop deliveries of weapons and spare parts if the arms were handed over or found their way to a third country, particularly if that country came under a French embargo.

No Comment in Israel

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Israeli officials declined to comment tonight on the announced union, but radio commentators stressed that while agreement in principle had been announced, final steps would not be taken for over a year.

The commentators thought that there would be "many surprises" in store for the Egyptian and Libyan leaders, due in part to the unknown role to be played by Syria.

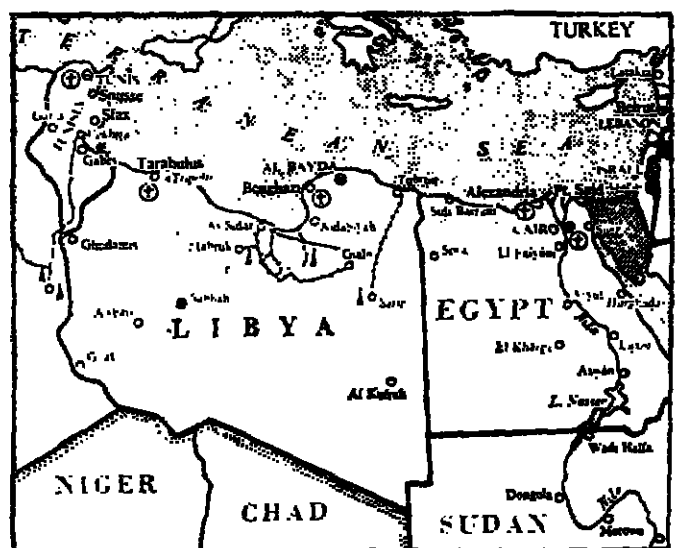
The consensus among Israelis appeared to be that the purpose of the move was ostensibly to build up Arab strength against Israel. But they noted that many previous attempts at unification had been made in the Arab world, but all had speedily broken down.

U.S. Also Not Talking

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—The State Department said it had no comment on the decision by Egypt and Libya.

The Two Countries

EGYPT—Some 386,000 square miles in area, with about 4 percent permanently inhabited, the rest desert. Bordered on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Israel and the Red Sea, on the south by the Sudan and on the west by Libya. Population estimated in 1971 at 34 million, with 38 percent living in urban areas. Largest cities are Cairo, the capital (almost 5 million residents), Alexandria (2 million), Giza (700,000) and Port Said (310,000). About 92 percent of the people are Sunni Moslems, about 7 percent belong to Coptic Church. Islam the official state religion. Per capita income of \$103 a year and gross national product of \$5 billion, both 1968 estimates. About 30 percent of GNP comes from agriculture (cotton, wheat, corn, rice), 23 percent from industry (food processing, textiles, petroleum and petroleum products, iron and steel manufacturing, chemicals). Chief export goods are cotton and cotton goods, rice, crude oil. Chief imports are wheat, petroleum, industrial machinery, vehicle parts. Estimated birthrate, 44.1 per 1,000 of population. Estimated death rate, 16.5. Life expectancy, 53 years. Illiteracy, 70 percent.



LIBYA—Some 678,000 square miles in area, mostly barren, rock-wooded plains and sand seas, no permanent rivers. Bordered on the north by the Mediterranean, on the east by Egypt, on the southeast by the Sudan, on the south by Niger and Chad, on the west by Algeria and on the northwest by Tunisia. Population estimated in 1970 at 1.9 million, with 25 percent in urban areas. Largest cities are Tripoli, the capital (440,000 residents), Benghazi (321,000), Zawiya (220,000), Ghat (208,000), Misurata (168,000). 97 percent of the people are Sunni Moslems. Per capita income of \$142 per year and gross national product of \$2.5 billion, both 1968 estimates. About 53 percent of GNP comes from oil, 5 percent from agriculture (wheat, barley, tomatoes, dates, citrus fruits), 3.3 percent from manufacturing (food processing, textiles, soap, paper bags and wrapping paper). Chief export product is crude oil. Chief imports are oil-drilling machinery, iron and steel pipes, food products. Estimated birthrate, 45.9 per 1,000 of population. Estimated death rate, 13.8. Life expectancy, 37 years. Illiteracy, 73 percent.

Despite Air Attacks on Guns

Saigon Units Shelled at Quang Tri

SAIGON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Hundreds of U.S. air strikes have failed to silence North Vietnamese artillery positions around Quang Tri and about 2,000 rounds were fired today at government marines fighting to retake the city.

A South Vietnamese spokesman, Lt. Col. Le Trung Hien, called it the heaviest enemy bombardment since the South Vietnamese began their attempt to recapture the capital of the country's northernmost province five weeks ago. Quang Tri fell to the North Vietnamese on May 1.

At least eight government soldiers were killed and 28 wounded, while the enemy lost six dead, Col. Hien said.

North Vietnamese guns near the city have been the target of repeated attacks by U.S. jets and naval gunfire. Two heavy guns eight miles southwest of Quang Tri were reported silenced yesterday and the destroyer Rupertus was said to have blasted an artillery position two miles northwest of the city.

More enemy guns are reported to be heading for the battlefield. The Air Force said it had damaged or destroyed four of them near the North Vietnamese city of Quang Xhe, 65 miles north of the demilitarized zone.

The enemy artillery concentration around the provincial capital

is described by U.S. advisers as one of the heaviest of the war and is said to have been a major factor in holding off government troops.

The most feared North Vietnamese weapon is the Soviet-made 130-mm gun, which has a 17-mile range and fires a shell that destroys all but the deepest bunkers. The guns are hidden in the jungled hills that form a western crescent at Quang Tri and only a direct hit from the air will knock them out.

More than 50 B-52 bombers struck at enemy positions near the city, the U.S. command re-

ported. The bombers also hit targets elsewhere in North and South Vietnam.

Air Force and Navy planes flew more than 260 strikes against targets in the North, including bridges, fuel installations, railroads, warehouses, trucks, barges and missile launchers, the command added.

On the southern front, government troops continued their sweep of Cai Be, a district town 50 miles southwest of Saigon, and reported uncovering 17 graves containing the bodies of 130 enemy soldiers killed by B-52 strikes.

Italy Senators

In a Brawl

ROME, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Communists and Neo-Fascists hurled chairs and books at each other during a debate on university reform in the Italian Senate last night.

The trouble started when Giuseppe Branca, an independent leftist, opened a speech with the words, "I do not understand..." Gastone Nencioni, a Neo-Fascist, instantly cut in. "That's not surprising."

Leftists rushed angrily from their seats to clash with rightists and Senator Nencioni started the throwing battle by throwing a chair.

U.S., Russia to Swap Cancer Drugs

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Federal health officials disclosed yesterday that three experimental cancer drugs developed in the Soviet Union will be tested for effectiveness on American patients early next year.

The arrival of the drugs and the plan for the tests stem from the medical exchange agreement signed in Moscow two months ago by U.S. and Soviet officials. It is believed that these will be the first trials of Soviet drugs in the United States.

In exchange, the United States

is sending the Soviet Union three experimental drugs: hexamethylmelamine, which has been tried against lung cancer; CCNU, an agent that has been used for a variety of types of cancer; and DTIC, which has been used against a type of skin cancer called melanoma.

Details about the Soviet drugs and their uses were described by Dr. C. Gordon Zubrod, scientific director for chemotherapy of the National Cancer Institute here.

"The cancer problem is that of trying to fit a lot of little pieces of a jigsaw puzzle together," he

said. "Since the United States and the Soviet Union have the world's largest chemotherapy programs for cancer, we are exchanging information in an effort to find an overall pattern."

Dr. Zubrod described the drugs as the following:

● Fluorouracil, which Soviet scientists have used for treating lymphomas, or cancers of the soft tissues.

● Diiodobenzotriazole, a drug the Russians have used for treating cancers of the thyroid and bladder.

● Asclepi, which Russian doctors (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Check in Bugging Case

Agency Plans 'Full Audit' on's Re-Election Unit

Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—The Accounting Office today said it will do a "full audit" of the finances of the re-election unit of the President's re-election campaign.

The director of the Federal Election Commission said he was ordering an audit of the campaign finance records of the re-election unit of the President's re-election campaign.

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was made early yesterday by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., in a letter to GAO, which serves as a congressional watchdog agency.

Both Sen. Proxmire and Mr. Hughes said the audit was called for because of an article in yesterday's Washington Post disclosing that \$25,000, apparently earmarked for the President's campaign chest, ended up in the bank account of one of the five men arrested in the June 17 incident at Democratic headquarters.

GAO makes its reports to Congress, and the reports are made public. Mr. Hughes said the focus of the audit will be on the \$25,000, but that he will go as deeply into the Nixon committee finances as necessary to determine if there has been any wrongdoing.

The \$25,000 cashier's check was deposited in April in the bank account of Bernard L. Barker.

Nixon Finance Chairman

The check was made out by a Florida bank to Kenneth H. Dahlberg, Mr. Nixon's campaign finance chairman for the Midwest.

Mr. Dahlberg was finance chairman for Clark MacGregor in 1970 when Mr. MacGregor ran against Hubert H. Humphrey for a Minnesota Senate seat.

Mr. MacGregor now heads the President's re-election campaign.

According to court records, the account in which the check was deposited is the same account from which Mr. Barker drew a large number of \$100 bills, \$3 of which were found on the five men after they were arrested.

Mr. Hughes said the audit will take little time and manpower. In addition, he said, he has been informed that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President will cooperate fully.

The audit will be the first of its kind under the new Federal Campaign Expenditures Act, which went into effect April 7 and established tighter control of campaign donations and expenditures.

Mr. Hughes said, "The GAO is responsible for monitoring implementation of the new law."

White House Scent

Both the White House and President Nixon's re-election committee declined to comment yesterday on the disclosure of the \$25,000 check.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler and Mr. MacGregor expressed confidence in the ongoing federal investigation into the Democratic headquarters incident and said any comment would be improper.

Mr. Dahlberg added new details yesterday to his account of his handling of the check. He said he definitely delivered it on April 11 to Maurice Stans, formerly secretary of commerce and now the President's national campaign finance chief.

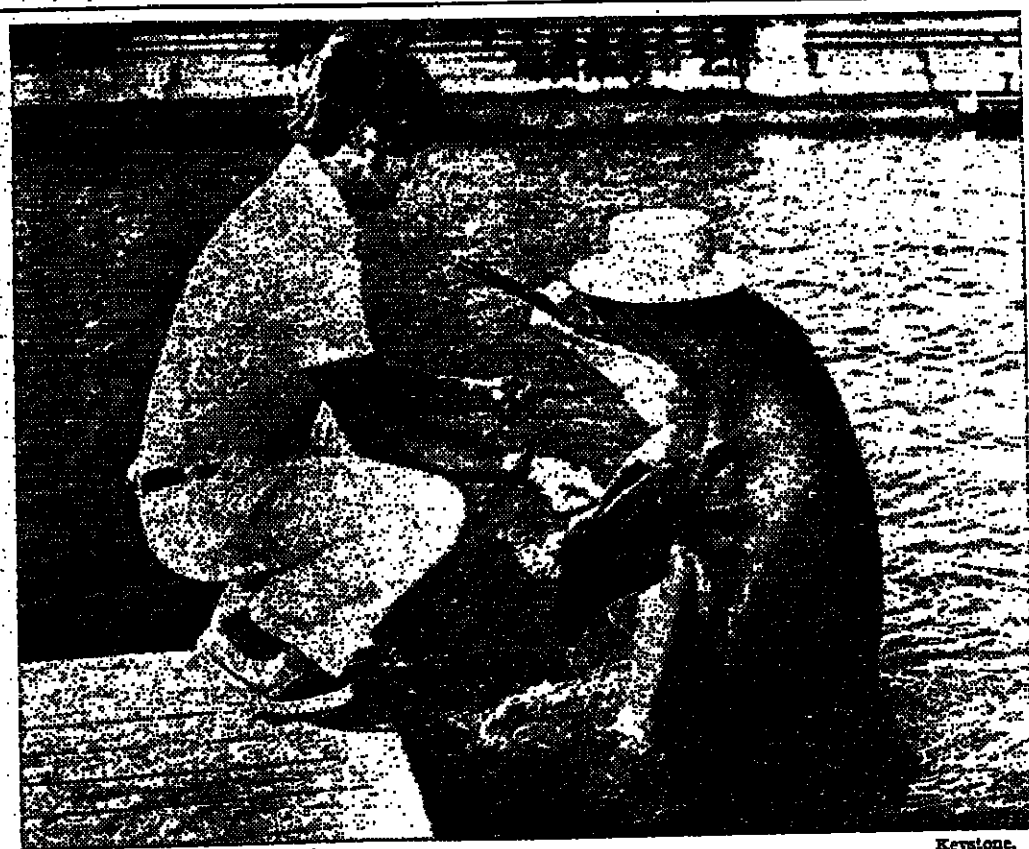
Mr. Dahlberg, 54, a wealthy Minneapolis electronics firm president, said he has no idea why or how the check was deposited nine days later in the bank account of the Miami real-estate firm owned by Mr. Barker, one of the break-in suspects now free on bond.

Stans Can't Be Reached

Repeated efforts to reach Mr. Stans for comment on the check were unsuccessful.

Mr. Dahlberg said that in early April he accumulated \$25,000 in cash contributions and decided to convert the money to a cashier's check made out to himself before coming to Washington and turning the funds over to Mr. Stans.

He said he endorsed the check on the back and that was the last he saw of it. "Obviously, I'm caught in the middle of something—what it is, I don't know," he said yesterday.



SONG AND DANCE—Charlie, a porpoise at the Miami Seaquarium, practicing his new act with a beater and a cigar under the supervision of his manager, Chip Kirk.

Amendment Freed by Rules Panel

House Gets Anti-Busing Measure

By Richard L. Lyons and Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—A constitutional amendment forbidding busing of students to achieve racial balance was sent to the House by its Rules Committee yesterday, but chances of congressional approval this year were considered slim.

By a vote of 9 to 6, the Rules Committee took the unusual action of prying the measure away from the Judiciary Committee, which has sat on it for more than a year, and sending it to the House floor for action, probably within two weeks.

Only twice before in 10 years has the Rules Committee used its powers to reach into a legislative committee and snatch away a bill for floor action; once it produced legislation, the other time it failed.

The proposed amendment states: "No public school student shall, because of his race, creed or color, be assigned to or required to attend a particular school."

This reads like a pro-civil-rights statement. But its purpose is to prevent busing for racial balance, although its sponsors insist that they support quality education for all and that the amendment is not intended to perpetuate segregation. There has been increased court-ordered busing, often of blacks from ghetto schools, for the stated purpose of improving the quality of their education.

Celler Sees Failure

Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called the Rules Committee action "most ill-advised" and predicted that the proposal would fail to receive the two-thirds vote necessary in the House of Congress before it can be submitted to the states for ratification by three-fourths of the legislatures.

"I doubt very much that it will pass the House, and if it does, it certainly won't pass the Senate," Rep. Celler said. He termed busing a transitory issue, not one of broad principle "suited to be included in the Constitution."

Bremer Called Schizophrenic

UPPER MERIDON, Md., Aug. 2 (AP).—A defense psychiatrist described Arthur H. Bremer today as a schizophrenic whose decision to assassinate either President Nixon or Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace temporarily resolved the personal conflicts which had been with him most of his life.

Dr. Eugene B. Brody, a Baltimore psychiatrist whose credentials took 30 minutes to recite in Circuit Court, said he was convinced that Bremer was suffering from schizophrenia on May 15, the day Gov. Wallace and three other persons were wounded in a volley of gunfire at a Laurel, Md., shopping center's parking lot during a campaign rally.

"Mr. Bremer, in my opinion, lacked totally the capacity to appreciate the criminality of his conduct," Dr. Brody told a jury of six men and six women as the defense opened its case in Bremer's trial on state charges.

The 21-year-old former janitor and busboy from Milwaukee has pleaded innocent by reason of insanity to 17 counts stemming from the May 15 shootings.

Prosecution Closes Case

Before closing its case yesterday, the prosecution sought to prove Bremer's sanity.

Dr. Brody, who interviewed Bremer at a state hospital in July, went through a lengthy analysis of his mental condition. He based the analysis on his meeting with the defendant, his conversations with Bremer's father and mother and his reading of a personal diary taken from Bremer's car.

The psychiatrist said the diary indicated Bremer made up his mind in early March to assassinate either Mr. Nixon or Gov. Wallace.

"Making the decision had the effect of temporarily resolving his conflict," Dr. Brody said. Concerning Bremer's actions over the next two months, Dr. Brody said that much of what Bremer did appeared to be carefully planned, but that "on closer inspection it was impulsive."

Attention to Detail

He said that at times the defendant paid meticulous attention to detail, such as driving his automobile through a car wash before crossing the Canadian border so that guard dogs could not smell gunpowder.

Clarence Mitchell, a civil-rights lobbyist, called the Rules Committee action a "monumental fraud, taken for purely political purposes of helping some congressmen get elected."

The proposal cleared the Rules Committee with the support of six Democrats and three Republicans.

The Rules Committee chairman, William M. Colmer, D., Miss., said that if the House leadership does not schedule the busing issue for action within seven legislative days, any Rules Committee member can call it up. It would require only a majority vote to approve the resolution putting the matter before the House.

The Rules Committee also voted, 11 to 4, to defer action until next Tuesday on a proposal to take away from Rep. Celler's committee President Nixon's busing orders until next July 1. This was viewed as a warning to the House Education and Labor Committee that it had better finish work by next week on another presidential bill, one setting guidelines to limit busing.

The administration preferred action on the moratorium bill instead of the constitutional amendment, on grounds that the statute could take effect quicker. Action on the guidelines bill would make the moratorium unnecessary, but the administration is not sure the former bill can be enacted this year.

In other congressional action yesterday:

Minimum wage legislation suffered a setback as the House, trying to uphold its less liberal version, refused, 198 to 190, to send the bill to conference with the Senate. Conservatives contended that a majority of House conferees to be named by Speaker Carl Albert, D., Okla., were opposed to the House bill, which was a Republican substitute, and would accept the more liberal Senate provisions. They are pressing Rep. Albert to appoint conferees who would fight hard for the House position.

House and Senate conferees

agreed on a \$30.5-billion spending bill for the departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, challenging President Nixon's threat to veto bills that exceed his budget request. The conference agreement is \$1.7 billion above Mr. Nixon's request.

The Senate approved a bill designed to relax government export controls on U.S. products which are available to Communist countries from other Western sources. Sponsors of the measure, passed by a vote of 80 to 3, said the United States was needlessly handicapping itself and increasing its balance-of-trade deficit by restricting the exports of goods with no national security importance but which are available to the Soviet Union and its allies from Western Europe and Japan.

An amendment rescinding the Commerce Department's July 15 order restricting the export of American hides was passed, 52 to 35.

The export bill would extend the Export Administration Act to June 30, 1974. It expired at midnight yesterday.

Prosecutors had been asked to make disclosures of wiretap evidence months before the jury was sworn in. The defense pointed out that the government postponed revealing secretly to trial judge W. Matt Byrne Jr. that a

High Court Gets Ellsberg Petition

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Defense attorneys in the Pentagon papers trial asked the Supreme Court today to refuse a government request to restart the halted trial. The defense lawyers claimed that "any inconvenience the government may suffer is of its own making."

In a 30-page petition filed with the high court, the defense also opposed the government's suggestion that the Supreme Court convene a special session during its summer recess to review a trial stay issued by Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Justice Douglas issued the stay on Friday after an emergency hearing in Yakima, Wash. He cited concern that the constitutional rights of the defendants, Daniel Ellsberg and Anthony J. Russo, may have been violated by government wiretapping, and gave the attorneys for the defendants until Aug. 28 to file a petition for review of the issue by the high court.

One of the 16 defense attorneys or consultants has been overheard during electronic surveillance of an unidentified third party. The prosecution has refused to reveal who was overheard.

'Unusual Step'

In today's petition the defense said "Nothing in this case warrants the extremely unusual step of convening a special session [of the Supreme Court]."

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold Monday asked the Supreme Court to reverse the stay. The defense wants time to ask the high court to decide whether it should have access to logs of the government wiretap.

Mr. Ellsberg, 41, and Mr. Russo, 35, are charged with espionage, conspiracy and theft of government property in the disclosure of the top-secret Pentagon papers, a Defense Department document of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia.

Government claims of inconvenience and possible loss of the ability to try the case at all were results of "the government's own recalcitrance," the defense argued in the petition filed by former Sen. Charles Goodell of New York.

Delayed Disclosure

Prosecutors had been asked to make disclosures of wiretap evidence months before the jury was sworn in. The defense pointed out that the government postponed revealing secretly to trial judge W. Matt Byrne Jr. that a

member of the defense team had been overheard until a few hours after the jury was impaneled, the defense said.

The defense also repeated a request that Supreme Court Justice William H. Rehnquist excuse himself from hearing the case because, when an assistant attorney general, he was involved in events leading to the prosecution.

Unless overturned, the stay postpones the trial to at least Aug. 28. Justice Douglas's deadline for a defense application for hearing by the high court. However, the court may not act on the request until the October end of its summer recess.

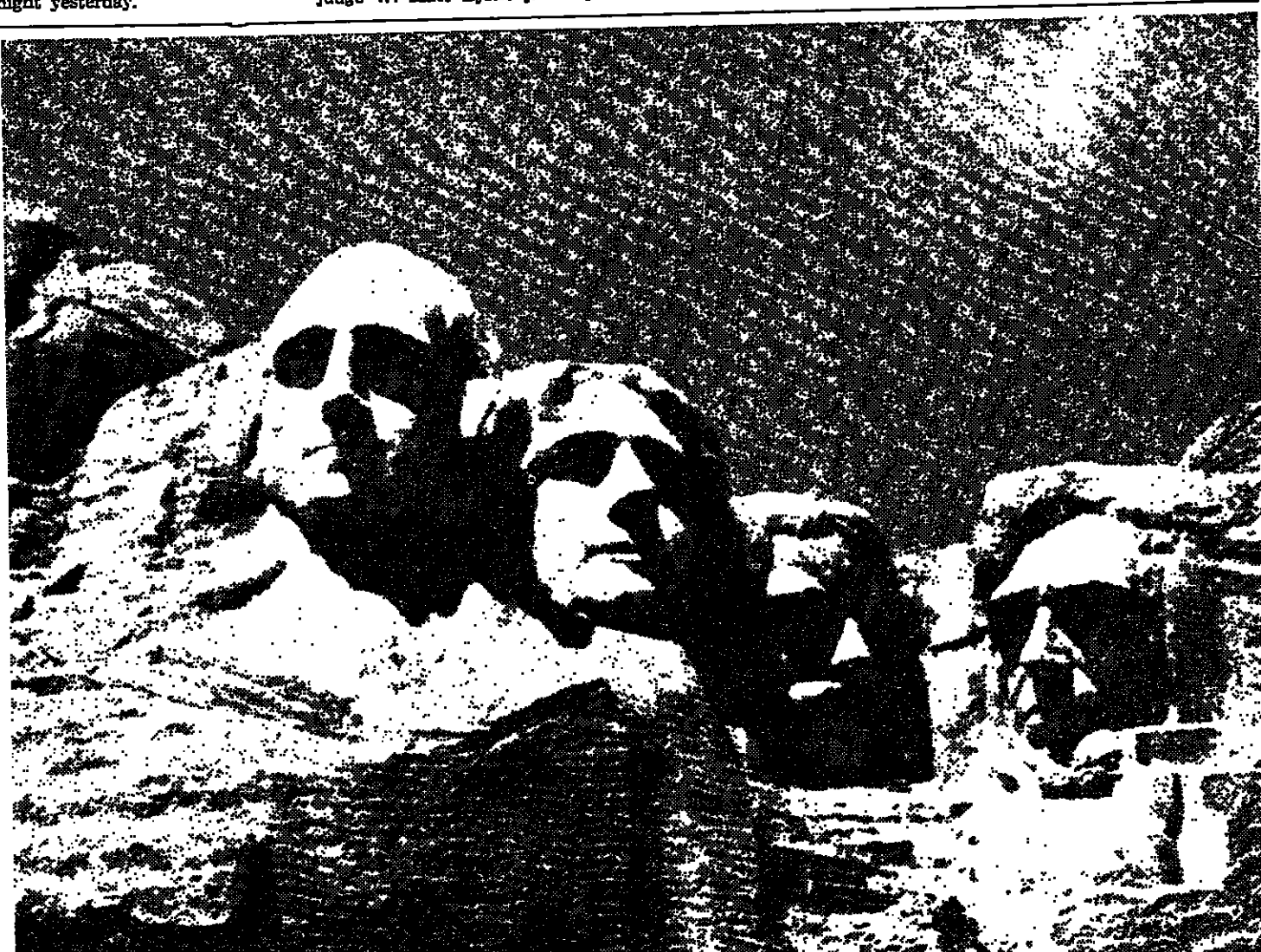
Defense attorneys said that they asked for the delay even though it might add \$140,000 to defense costs.

Ask for one of the world's great whiskies.



Ask for Canadian Club at your favourite bar or liquor store. This smooth Canadian Whisky is known throughout the world.

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"The Best in the House" in 87 lands



Hello, U.S.A.

It's an easy hop from Europe to the U.S.A. by phone.

Inexpensive, too. Only 29.10 Deutsche mark from Germany... 4,954 lire from Italy... 35.25 krona from Sweden. These rates are for three-minute station-to-station calls during most daytime hours.

And low price is only part of it. Telephoning is the fast yet personal way to get things done a half a world away.

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Isn't there someone in the U.S.A. who'd like to hear your 'Hello' today?



*The rates above do not include taxes. Nor hotel or motel surcharges, if any. For rates at other times, for other types of calls, or to Hawaii or to Alaska, check the local operator.

Ita Mayor Seeking to Bar st Radio-TV Campaign

AUG. 2 (AP).—Citizens and present danger. Mayor Sam Massell of local news media reject the political of a U.S. Senate campaign is an avowed white

candidate, Democrat J.B. wed to continue the. And the radio and stations which carried said they must con-so under the Federal stations Act.

ner's first advertise-yesterday over radio LO and WSB-TV. Only advertising was in-

he only candidate for-ate for white people. Stoner in his taped he main reason why-nt integration is that-nt white women. I-and order. You can't-and order and niggers-

Stoner and Mayor Mar-

cell's office were deluged with protesting telephone calls.

"No right of censorship exists in the city of Atlanta, and this executive order is not an attempt to censor language but is issued for the purpose of avoiding possible injury and death to the citizens of Atlanta and the destruction of property," said Mayor Massell.

He said protests had been lodged by the Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Atlanta Community Relations Commission.

A WSB-TV spokesman said Mr. Stoner had booked 21 of the spots to run between Aug. 1 and Aug. 7 at a cost of \$3,000. WFTL said it sold Mr. Stoner time for 20 spots spread over five days, ending Saturday.

Both stations said they deplored the ads.

Mr. Stoner, one of 15 candidates in next Tuesday's senatorial primary, charged that Mayor Massell "is trying to interfere with my right to free speech."

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Ulster and the Terrorists

Terrorism tends to corrupt the terrorists, and the indiscriminate bombings in Northern Ireland illustrate the point. The strange dark power to end other people's lives becomes addictive. Certainly it becomes increasingly difficult to identify any rational purpose in the pattern of the slaughter being carried out by the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army.

The IRA is sustained among some of the Catholic population by the myth that it is fighting to free Northern Ireland from the British soldiers. But the victims of the IRA's bombs are, overwhelmingly, Irish civilians. The British government is exceedingly anxious to negotiate a political remedy to the Catholics' grievances. It may be that the current bombing is the reaction of the IRA Provisionals' simplistic and fanatic nationalism to the difficulties of arriving at agreement on their side of the table with other Irishmen and other Catholics. The sharpest threat to the Provisionals' status now is the grass-roots peace movement that has sprung up among Catholics in Northern Ireland. The current bombings could be calculated to provoke a violent response by British soldiers or Protestant irregulars, in order to unite Catholic civilians again behind the most extreme elements in the IRA. It is also possible that the Provisionals wish to deliver the message to Catholic neighborhoods that it is very dangerous to oppose the bombers. The bombs that killed five people, including a 9-year-old girl, the other morning had been deliberately set in the streets of a predominantly Catholic village.

When the British government took over the direct administration of Northern Ireland last March, it immediately began to work toward a series of bargains and compromises with the Catholic population. The

British consul, Mr. Whitelaw, first announced that suspected IRA men, held without trial, would be released as the level of violence fell. He then began to move toward more substantial political reforms, and the response was the peace movement. The movement in turn induced the IRA's more sophisticated Official wing to announce a cease-fire. The Provisionals joined the cease-fire briefly, but in a matter of days slid back to bombing.

As long as the fighting seemed to be slackening off, the British could tolerate the Catholic no-go areas, ethnic neighborhoods that have been barricaded to all police and troops. But with continued bombing, the no-go areas, the obvious bases of the terrorists, became intolerable. That is why Mr. Whitelaw sent troops into them. The IRA's immediate response was more bombing. One effect, certainly, is to undermine those peace-makers like Mr. Wilson, the leader of the Labor party, who have been trying to carry on talks directly with the Provisionals. But the continued slaughter makes it increasingly painful for the political leaders of Northern Ireland's Catholic community to go along with the IRA. There are now indications that the Catholic politicians are ready to engage in serious conversations with Mr. Whitelaw. If their constituents begin to see the possibility of an acceptable settlement, the IRA may begin to lose the community support that it crucially requires. The path to peace seems quite clearly to lie in negotiation with the elected representatives of the Catholics, not with the assassins. The Provisionals want their own way and they are apparently prepared to blow up an unlimited number of innocent Irish men, women and children to get it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Failure of a Mission

U.S. Secretary of Commerce Peterson issued a contradictory set of signals when he arrived in Moscow last week to begin his economic negotiations with Soviet officials. In his formal opening remarks at the airport he quoted an old Russian proverb, "New life, new laws," seemingly implying that a new era in Soviet-American economic relations had begun. But in a press conference immediately afterward he reverted to extreme caution and sought to discourage any hopes of quick results from his talks.

It seemed Mr. Peterson had come to Moscow expecting hard bargaining, yet with enough hope of progress to encourage Soviet optimism. For their part, his Soviet hosts displayed a degree of cordiality that indicated Moscow had very high expectations indeed for these talks despite the failure to reach economic agreements during President Nixon's visit to Moscow last May.

This background left the world ill-prepared for Mr. Peterson's key statement at his farewell press conference just before leaving Moscow for Warsaw. If, as the secretary said, it will take high-level decisions to break the Soviet-American deadlock, why was that not apparent earlier? And why did the President encourage optimism by giving Mr. Peterson a personal send-off from the California White House in San Clemente?

The key to these puzzling developments is probably contained in Mr. Peterson's not too veiled hints on departing that there are political preconditions to any major expansion of Soviet-American trade and any major extension of U.S. credits to the Soviet Union. The chief political precondition, it seems plain, is genuine Soviet aid in ending the Vietnam war. When the Peterson mission reached Moscow, observers noted that he was accompanied by a key member of Henry Kissinger's staff, Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a participant in some of the Kissinger

expeditions to Paris for talks with North Vietnam's Le Duc Tho. In short, it is hard to avoid the impression that the Peterson mission was employed by the White House to exert economic pressure on Moscow in connection with Vietnam.

To note this political background is not to deny that there are genuinely difficult economic problems in these Soviet-American negotiations. The joint exploration and development of Siberia's rich resources in which Leonid Brezhnev is so keenly interested will require billions of dollars of investment and a decade or more to reach fruition once work is begun. Although Mr. Peterson denied that Vietnam had been discussed, it is self-evident that a quick end to the Vietnam war would make it economically as well as politically easier to find the needed money. Beyond this, the protracted argument about lend-lease debt settlement revolves in part about the issue of interest rates, a decision which could set an important precedent affecting interest rates on the huge credits Moscow wants later.

The degree of Russian letdown at the disappointing outcome of the trade talks is indicated by reports that, before the Peterson delegation arrived, Soviet lecture audiences were being given the impression that a deal had been virtually reached informally and that the secretary was coming to Moscow essentially to ratify a fait accompli. Any such expectations have now been quashed though Soviet sources in Moscow were trying to put the best face possible on the scanty results of the talks. What remains to be seen is the longer-run Soviet reaction to this disappointment.

Moscow badly needs and wants American economic aid and trade, but the danger is that it may decide to teach the Nixon administration that the President's concept of "linkage" is a game that two can play.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

'Chou En-lai the Victor'

The cult of Mao Tse-tung's personality is disappearing in China. Even more remarkable is the fact that it is Mao himself who is ending it. . . . The Chinese are forewarned: Mao's image has to be shaded off; this will make the finding of a successor easier. But is not the possible successor already here? This is glaringly evident: the great victor, after five years of internal struggles, is another modest man, Chou En-lai, who not only survives the cultural revolution but now emerges as the winner in the Lin Biao affair. The latest success put to his credit in Peking is not the one he won over Lin Biao. It is

even more recent: it is that of having managed to extricate the country smoothly from the post-Lin Biao period by knowing how to handle a situation that was explosive on the domestic, and perhaps international, levels.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Spaak's Achievement

Mr. Spaak's great talent was for seeking and finding compromise between apparently irreconcilable interests. This he showed time and again in the difficult relations between France under De Gaulle and the other five of the Common Market.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 3, 1897

NEW YORK.—Mr. J. Lee Thayer, the coillion leader of society, scoffed at the Countess of Ancester's criticism of dancing. In an interview in the New York press, he says: "The Countess of Ancester and the English be blowed. All talk of social degeneracy and lack of the old-time grace in dancing may apply to the English, but not to the Americans or the French. Americans are stronger in courtesy and dancing is as graceful today as it was in the old French courts."

Fifty Years Ago

August 3, 1922

LONDON.—Continuing their game adjourned from yesterday's session of the Master's Chess Tournament at Caxton Hall, Westminster, today, Mr. P.D. Yates (Great Britain) drew with Mr. C.G. Watson (Australia). Both men conceding a draw after eighty-three moves, the longest contest thus far in the tournament. This was the only match scheduled for today. Yesterday Senior Capablanca, the world champion, added another victory by defeating Mr. Wahlbruch (England) in forty moves.



The Accidents of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It almost seems that this presidential election of 1972 is fated to be decided by human accident, blunder and caprice—by things unplanned, unforeseen, and unbidden that leave the actors and spectators alike stunned with disbelief.

The whole scenario would have been different but for the Kennedy tragedy at Chappaquiddick, the bullet in George Wallace's spine, Tom Eagleton's fatal silence at Miami Beach, Hubert Humphrey's vain yearning for one last chance, and Ed Muskie's emotional outburst in the New Hampshire primary.

In a flash, these accidents change the question, close the door in some careers and open it to others—and sometimes years pass before there is any remedy.

Sen. Edward Kennedy is only the most obvious illustration of the point.

The Eagleton controversy brought the leaders of the Democratic party back to him again. Meany, Daley, Humphrey, Larry O'Brien, Clark Clifford, among many others, urged him privately and independently to change his mind and step into the vice-presidential vacancy.

The argument was obvious. He had a better chance than anybody else of uniting the party and improving its chances of winning in November, or at least of avoiding disaster. There was little doubt that the National Committee would prefer him to any other candidate, and in the campaign he would have the opportunity to dramatize his case for peace abroad, and health in-

surance and reconciliation of the young at home.

Moreover, the argument continued, even if the campaign failed, it would not be blamed on him. And he would come out of it with the party in his debt and in an even stronger position to seek the presidency in 1976.

George McGovern talked to him again on the plane coming back from the Ellender funeral in Louisiana, but his answer to all entreaties was the same. He had personal reasons, not all of them connected with Chappaquiddick, for saying no. He would do everything he could to help and suggested Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana as an alternative. But he could not stand and would not be drafted.

There are some leaders of the party, of course, who thought it was a bad idea to approach Kennedy and argued that exchanging him for Eagleton would merely hand the Republicans a moral case rather than a psychological one. In any event, he is now out of it. And with Wallace unable to compete with the Republicans for the conservative vote, the President's chances for re-election are obviously enhanced.

Other accidents are affecting the choice of a new vice-presidential candidate. Sen. Fritz Mondale of Minnesota, for example, was very high on McGovern's list, but by an accident of timing, he happens to be up for re-election this November in the Senate, where he is just beginning to make his mark, and he chose not to be considered as Eagleton's replacement in order to try for another Senate term.

Muskie Again

Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana, one of the most eloquent of the younger Democratic senators, had to withdraw from the race because of the illness of his wife. Mike Mansfield felt he was too old at 69 to be considered, and Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, though very close to McGovern, simply asked to be dropped from the list of possibilities.

Thus, ironically, the original front runner in the Democratic race, Ed Muskie, is once more back in contention for the second spot, which he held with distinction in the close election of 1968. He is not seeking a second chance, for he knows he lost considerable prestige in the primaries, yet there is a certain accidental justice in considering him again.

For Muskie lost out in the primaries, not primarily because he went on television during the primary in New Hampshire, but because he tried to unify all elements of his party by taking a middle position. He lost by attempting to lead the forces of the center and when Humphrey got into the race and divided the middle vote, McGovern raced to victory on the left.

If there is any point to this catalogue of accidents it is that the whole temper of elections can change very quickly as a result of events that are totally unpredictable. The face-to-face contest between the parties has not yet started. The voting is still more than three months off, and nobody can foresee what will happen to the candidates, to the war, or to the economy in the meanwhile.

For many years, luck ran against Richard Nixon and then it turned. For most of the last two generations it has run with the Democrats, and now they are down—way down—but they are still alive, and George McGovern, who is the biggest accident of them all, is just beginning to take his case to the country.

Eagleton and the Regulars

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—When public support and sympathy for Sen. Thomas Eagleton gained enough momentum Monday to possibly block his removal from the ticket, members of Sen. George McGovern's staff responded in keeping with their week-long performance—by putting out palpably false reports intended to discredit Eagleton in the political community.

McGovern operatives spread among Democratic politicians two variations of the same story. Variation No. 1: Eagleton had agreed to give McGovern records of his three hospitalizations but never produced them. Variation No. 2: Eagleton had declined when McGovern requested to see the records.

Both variations were untrue. In fact, Eagleton had not volunteered to submit the records and McGovern had not requested him to do so. With only one of the hospitals agreeing to make records available and in that case, only to Eagleton personally, Eagleton and his staff decided not to try putting medical documents into lay hands. But they did make Eagleton's doctors available to McGovern, who conferred with them as recently as Monday evening.

Hostile to Regulars

Those conversations satisfied McGovern about Eagleton's health, further undercutting the credibility of his subordinates' hospital records story. But this incident and others through the week reinforced the belief of party regulars that George McGovern simply cannot control a staff that is congenitally and ferociously hostile to the regulars.

Thus, besides getting the campaign off to the worst possible start, the Eagleton affair is having one important effect that could not have been predicted: The chasm between McGovern and the party regulars is still wider.

It all started Wednesday of last week when it became obvious to McGovern at his Black Hills retreat that political and press reaction to the Eagleton disclosures were far worse than anticipated. McGovern ordered that Eagleton should not be pushed off the ticket but, instead, should perceive the message himself and voluntarily withdraw.

But Eagleton's energetic campaigning encouraged him as the week wore on without negative advice from McGovern or his staff. Accordingly, staffers began to spread word among politicians that Eagleton would have to go

and that McGovern's public statements should not be taken too seriously.

A prime example is Los Angeles industrialist Miles Rubin, assigned to solicit big-money contributions for McGovern. Through the week, Rubin assured McGovern that he felt no worry about McGovern's statements of support for Eagleton. In truth, Rubin told them, Eagleton was finished. Other McGovern operatives, pledging eternal fealty to Eagleton, in reality spent the week plotting how to force him off the ticket.

But as Eagleton effectively campaigned in his own behalf, he picked up growing support from party regulars—led by Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago. Peter Camiel, the Philadelphia regular leader, had not been enthusiastic about McGovern's nomination and had regarded Eagleton as a second prairie liberal. But on Monday morning, he telephoned Eagleton in Washington to commend his courage and pledge his support.

Westwood's Attack

This partly derives from the regulars' contempt for McGovern insiders persecuting Eagleton—that is, the enemy of my enemy is my friend, McGovern's granting permission for Democratic National Chairman Jean Westwood, anathema to party regulars, to deliver an attack against Eagleton on national television further stimulated old-guard sympathy for Eagleton.

Beyond this, Eagleton, during his brief tenure on the McGovern team, showed much more interest than anybody else in enlisting the regulars behind the ticket. In the midst of his travels last week, Eagleton—in person and by telephone—made strenuous efforts to involve Los Angeles super-fund-raiser Eugene Wyman in the campaign. It was the first post-convention approach to Wyman, a key figure in Sen. Hubert Humphrey's 1968 and 1972 campaigns. It may well be the last.

The regulars are interpreting the Eagleton affair as further proof that the McGovern staff, operating without much control from McGovern, believes it can win the election without help from the regulars. Indeed, for all the embarrassment at McGovern headquarters about the events of the last week, there seems little worry that McGovern has lost in Tom Eagleton a potentially effective high-level bridge to the party's alienated old guard.

Marxism 125 Years Later

The Faceless Mass Called Workers

By Milovan Djilas

BEGRAD.—Communism might have hoped that with their coming to power the incompatibilities between them and the working class would cease to exist. For according to Communist theory, power should have been only an organ of the working class against capitalism and intervention. That organ should immediately begin to wither away and should completely melt away with the construction of the classless, socialist society.

But it is as if Communism had flung itself: at the very moment when it appears that Communist predictions and ideals are about to be realized, they turn into their own contradictions.

Thus, when the Communists came to power, the working class and Communism mutually moved apart and became estranged. This happens unevenly and in different ways. Viewed in perspective, this coincides with the transformation of the party bureaucracy into a privileged, monopolistic stratum. A special elite is created—"new class." It justifies its activity as the "continuation of the revolution" but its raison d'être is absolute power as the means to industrialization. The revolutionary organs, where the voice of the workers was once heard, retain their form but they are now elected and operate under the direct control of the party apparatus.

The working class self-sacrificingly accepts industrialization and spares neither sweat nor blood in fighting the Fascist conquerors: there the interests of the party bureaucracy and the working class coincide.

Depoliticized Class

For that reason, the purges hurt the working class less than other strata (peasants, intellectuals, bourgeoisie). The bureaucracy alienates the working class from politics and transforms it into a faceless labor force without which there can be no industrialization and no industry. Workers are the only stratum which is not "alien" and society suspects them.

Such conditions, in fact, transform the working class into a mass and destroy the tie between the individual and the social community. The worker is thus only a worker, but not a member of his class—if by class we also mean an expression of group aspirations and interests and not only as the Communist texts say, a "specific" role in production.

The interests and aspirations of the class exhaust themselves in party resolutions. And how could it be otherwise when already much earlier "class consciousness" has been equated with ideology and the autonomy of the class equated with the activity of party forums?

In truth, that is "socialism" at least in Eastern Europe—since the time of the ideological darkness of Stalin. But it is also

true that no country in Europe has yet come to an awareness of the special interests of the working class even less to an awareness of the autonomy of the working class.

The least desirable part of that process of subduing workers and transforming them into a faceless mass is still to be felt by the trade unionists outside of China. Persons outside of China find it difficult to imagine why such trade unions at the time of Lenin these sharp debate within the party about the need for unions. Lenin's views on unions, as the "school of Marxism," prevailed.

But that school did not prevail. Stalin transformed trade unions as well as every other organization into a "transmission belt" of the party center. The trade unions were reduced to creating production productivity.

Today the parasitic trade unionism is being abolished. This is most obvious in Yugoslavia, not because unions here are more modern than in other Communist countries. On the contrary, trade unions take shape and are more enterprising.

The utility of Yugoslav unions is only more visible because Yugoslavia has a further in de-ideologizing in establishing a market.

Link to Militancy

The nature and method Communist power on most profound doubt about communism as a workers' movement. But even here one is cautious about categorical conclusions. There is no Communist working class. But conditions it is of militant parts of that class, in Italy or even of realizing the interests of the entire reconstruction and industrialization.

But Communism is no mere movement; it is a class, the working class struggles and demands Communists merely attaining "higher" ends. Spelled out by ideology, Communists have anywhere fully under working class. It is, by nature and role, a creature exclusive class. Marx conceived a world without classes, and we can imagine one without logical party bureaucracy no past or present conceivable without the class.

This is the second of titles by Milovan Djilas Yugoslav revolutionary, is theoretician. They made available by The Times feature service.

Letters

Chess-Room Brawl

In defense of Bobby Fischer, I believe that being a resolute individualist (the Cordobes of chess) and one of the few geniuses America has produced are distinctions bound to make him a lot of enemies from the start. Furthermore, his profession of championship chess, as one of the examples of "elitism" in this world is going to rub a number of people the wrong way. Add to these factors the opinions of people who know nothing about chess, such as one in a recent letter calling it a "sport," and the result is bound to be what we have seen in these columns.

"Chess is a civilized fist fight," someone has aptly remarked, and while manners are always nice, even in fist fights, they are not primary. In addition to involving feats of memory and creative intuition, not given to everybody, chess is an intensely psychological contest in which the underdog to work on the nerves of the opponent is present to some extent in every player.

The former Russian world champion, Tigran Petrosyan, employed a subtle tactic in this regard by making his move and then jumping up suddenly from the table and walking away, a gambit which almost always proved unsettling to the opponent. Chess has a long and interesting history of this sort of psy-warfare, which I would add an unavoidable dimension to what is, after all, a struggle of wits.

The conditions of the world chess tournament are not ideal. In the interest of our good name, particularly election year, would it be more dignified to meet around with that "traitor" (Letters, July 29)? For purposes of serious there are so many private words in the dictionary; it's a pleasure that book!

Justice for?

Re People (LET 7) Frank Sinatra directly But the "Brave" in Warner Bros. The sky and talented Mr. Law the reputation of direct picture he's in. But there's a rumor point that Samuel Justice is onyx. Is there no Justice in London.

Cooling It

In the interest of our good name, particularly election year, would it be more dignified to meet around with that "traitor" (Letters, July 29)? For purposes of serious there are so many private words in the dictionary; it's a pleasure that book!

Facelifted Gang in Algeria led Hijackers Include Killer 2 Escaped Convicts

Aug. 2 (AP).—Two inmates—one convicted murderer—were among those who commandeered a Miami Delta Airlines jet, the FBI said.

Charged five persons with aircraft piracy ended that night, if placed under \$1-million ransom the hijacking on

Detection improve at airports

ha M. Hamilton
FROM, Aug. 2 (UPI).—Federal Aviation Administration officials said that new detection equipment soon to be installed at all 3,000 gates will move to foil hijackings will prohibit

is expected to ap-
3.5 million for metal
the head of the FAA,
hafter, said yesterday,
vices, known as active
ters, will replace pas-
someters, which are
o detecting ferrous
se containing iron.

ve magnetometer can
ferrous metals and
small as fountain pens
few false alarms,
her said. The new
"very sensitive, more
according to an Amer-
ican spokesman, Bill
"When you walk
there, it will tell us."

andatory checks on pas-
senger profiles are also
being made to deter
hijackers from board-
ing.

security profile is a
set of criteria used for
passengers as potential
While airlines and
nt officials refuse to
on what these criteria
airline spokesman said
ective standards are not
e said: "We don't rely
et that someone thinks
is sneaky."

rs, including five ac-
by children who took
elta Airlines jet for a
Algeria on Monday, still
gh. With 18,000 sched-
ed and 500,000 travel-
ers, hijacking is a
Mr. Shaffer said.
less, he said, of 18
for extortion this year
e reached ultimate suc-
pt the one Monday,
have either been killed
ed or the money has
ered, he said.

ar there have been 23
compared to 27 for
A new development,
parachute, has been
by sealing rear exits
DC-9s and BAC-111s,
vents parachuting with
e of safety.

passenger screening at
of entry since January,
resulted in 1,615 arrests
42 potentially lethal
being seized, according
F. McCarthy, an of-
ficial of the Air Trans-
port Administration.
If the screen catches
hijackers, it also trans-
ports, illegal aliens,
oldiers, drunks and an
l runaway minor, other
aid.

a state prison at Leeburg, N.J.,
on Aug. 22, 1970.

Wright was sentenced in 1963
to 15 to 30 years for the murder
of a gasoline station attendant,
the FBI said. Brown was convicted
of armed robbery in Elizabeth,
N.J., in 1968 and sentenced to a
term of three to five years.

The two men are the subjects
of federal complaints issued Aug.
26, 1970, in Atlantic City, N.J.,
charging them with unlawful
flight to avoid confinement.

Passengers aboard the Delta
flight said three men and two
women took over the aircraft as
it passed over Orlando, Fla., Mon-
day afternoon. Passengers said
the hijackers had either two or
three children with them.

An FBI spokesman said Mrs.
Burgess has a 2-year-old daugh-
ter, and the McInnes, who are
married, a 1-year-old girl and a
2-year-old boy.

However, the FBI said it did
not know whether these were the
children aboard the aircraft.

The U.S. penalty for aircraft
piracy includes a mandatory
minimum sentence of 30 years in
prison.

At Miami International Airport
Monday, the hijackers collected
the ransom and released the 86
other passengers. The plane
with a crew of eight, landed in
Algiers yesterday and, after Al-
geria held the hijackers in com-
municado, the DC-8 was allowed
to fly to Barcelona, where the
crew spent the night. The plane
returned to the United States to-
day.

Algerian authorities, and the
controlled press kept the story
in low key although the govern-
ment daily, El Moudjahid, pub-
lished the hijackers' pictures. It
said that Algeria had acted "as
much by its traditions of strug-
gle as of humanity and hospi-
tality" in allowing them to stay
here temporarily.

It added, however, that while
Algeria was a refuge for all who
fought for just causes, Algeria
didn't wish to receive refugees
"stained by any impurity what-
soever."

In a hijacking on June 3,
Algeria returned a \$500,000 ran-
som and gave the two hijackers
political asylum.

Algerian investigation
ALGIERS, Aug. 2 (AP).—The
hijackers were under investiga-
tion today by Algerian author-
ities in a secret location. After
the investigation, observers be-
lieved, the ransom would be re-
turned to Delta Airlines.

Kekkonen Names Socialist to Seek Majority Cabinet

HELSINKI, Aug. 2 (UPI).—
President Urho Kekkonen today
asked Social Democratic party
Secretary Kalevi Sorsa to explore
the possibilities of forming a
majority government, an official
statement said.

The 43-year-old Foreign Min-
ister in the outgoing minority
cabinet is the second govern-
ment explorer to be appointed
since the cabinet resigned July
19. Last Friday, Center party
leader Johannes Virolainen re-
ported to the president that the
center-left parties basically had
reached agreement but that
some issues remained, especially
who was to occupy the premiership.

Mr. Kekkonen's decision to ap-
point Mr. Sorsa to lead the
explorations indicated that the
latter may become premier design-
ate.

Social Democratic party leader
Rafael Paasio, 68, who led the
outgoing government, has declin-
ed to be a candidate.

2 Die in Fall Off Eiger
GRINDELWALD, Switzerland,
Aug. 2 (UPI).—Helicopters today
recovered the bodies of two Jap-
anese climbers who plunged off
the north wall of the Eiger yes-
terday. Furukawa Masahiro, 29,
and Miyagawa Masaru, 23, both
of Tokyo, were 2,000 feet into
their vertical ascent when they
fell to their deaths.

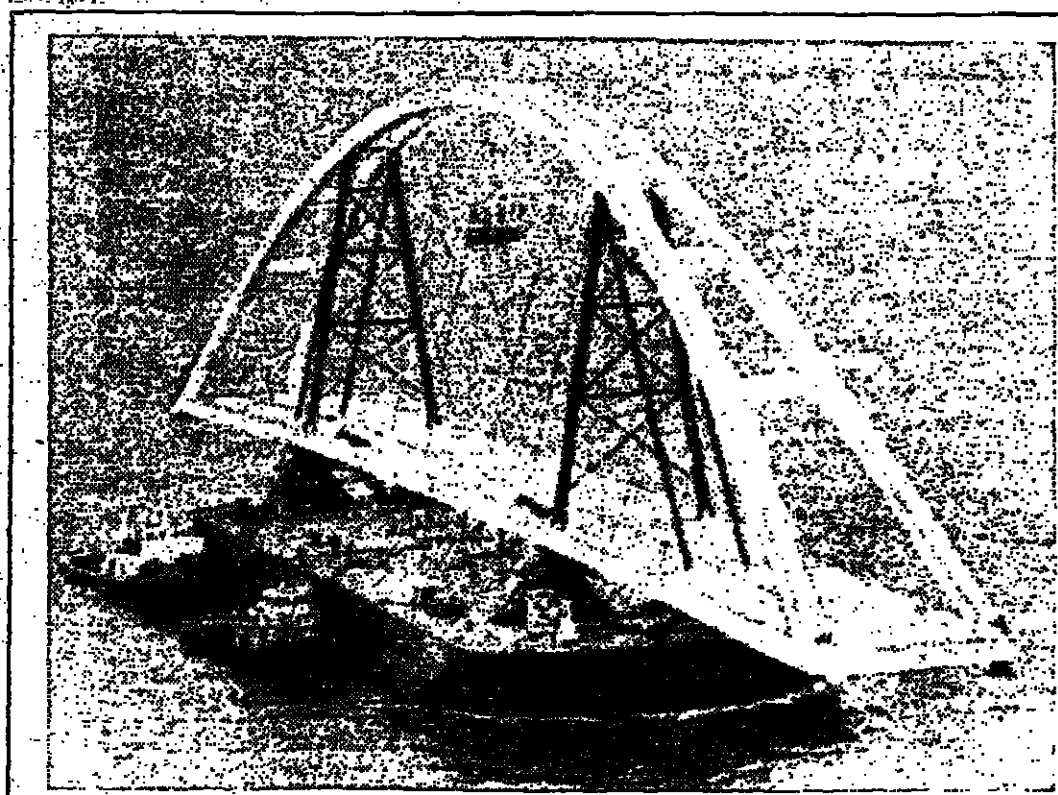
Arab Women Re-Enact Hijacking in Israeli Filming

JERUSALEM, Aug. 2 (UPI).—
On shown to a military
day, two Arab women
of hijacking a Belgian
to Tel Aviv's airport re-
their roles in the air

Halasch, 19 and Rama-
ous, 21, were depicted
their activities in the
hijacking of a Sabena air-
line. The black-and-white
film was made during
investigation several days
hijacking.

tion on any three of the
rges against the women
names have also been
ated as Therese Halafy
a Issa—carries the death

film, taken in a room,
neo spoke Arabic as they
their actions in the
r compartment and the
of the Boeing-707. The
stopped numerous times
translation into Hebrew
three-member court.
Halasch's arm was in a
a wound she received as
tormed the plane to re-



PORTABLE BRIDGE—The citizens of Toha City, Japan, will soon have a new expressway bridge over 213 feet long. It is shown here being carried on a barge.

Informal Talk Resumed by 2 Germans

BONN, Aug. 2 (AP).—East and
West Germany today started their
fourth round of preliminary talks
on a treaty for normalization of
relations. There had been a
month's vacation break.

With no official announcement
when formal negotiations, which
have been delayed, would start,
East German State Secretary
Michael Kohl met his Bonn
counterpart, Egon Bahr, soon
after flying in from East Berlin
at 1400 GMT.

Chief government spokesman
Conrad Ahlers told a news con-
ference meanwhile that Chancel-
lor Willy Brandt's cabinet will
assess the talks next Wednesday,
at its first meeting following a
summer break.

Observers felt progress made
by them in the preparatory talks
will decide whether the cabinet
will give the go-ahead to Mr.
Bahr to open official bargaining
with Mr. Kohl.

Peking Report Studied
In another development, Chan-
cellor Brandt's government said
today it is carefully studying
shadow cabinet foreign minister
Gerhard Schröder's report that
Peking wants to normalize rela-
tions with Bonn. The regime re-
iterated that West Germany
would establish diplomatic links
with any country which desired
them.

Mr. Ahlers made the statement
in reply to Mr. Schröder's Mon-
day announcement, after he re-
turned from a 16-day visit to
China. Mr. Schröder, who heads
Bonn's Parliamentary Foreign Af-
fairs Committee, said Peking is
ready to exchange ambassadors
with no preconditions.

In the East-West German talks,
formal negotiations were origi-
nally scheduled to open today, but
West German hopes for speedy
progress toward a basic treaty
normalizing relations were dashed
after the last round in East Ber-
lin on June 28, when East Ger-
man Foreign Minister Otto Winzer
unexpectedly intervened in the
Bahr-Kohl talks.

Though both sides concede
much work has already been com-
pleted, widely divergent positions
on basic issues apparently hard-
ened in recent weeks.

Newspaper reports, which Bonn
officials would neither confirm
nor deny, said the East Germans
presented a nine-point catalogue
of demands, including immediate
recognition by West Germany and
revocation of all laws and court
verdicts of pre-World War II
Germany.

Spaak Is Buried
In Family Vault
BRUSSELS, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—
Paul-Henri Spaak, the Belgian
statesman who was one of the
founders of the Common Market,
was buried today in the family
vault at Braine-l'Alleud, near the
historic site of the battle of Wa-
terloo. Mr. Spaak died Monday
at the age of 73.

The funeral was private in re-
sponse to the wishes of the dis-
tinguished politician, who was
three times the premier of Bel-
gium and six times its foreign
minister.

Some 200 persons, headed by
Prince Albert, younger brother of
King Baudouin, paid their last
respects to Mr. Spaak at the
Brussels hospital where he died.
Before the coffin was transported
to the burial site.

2 Germans Flee to West
FULDA, West Germany, Aug. 2
(AP).—Two East German men
slipped through a Communist
mine zone and crossed into West
Germany last night without being
detected by Communist border
guards in the hilly, wooded region
east of this Hessian city.

Peron's Bust Comes Out of Exile To Resume Place in State Salon

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 2 (UPI).—A familiar face has
appeared among the marble busts of former presidents in the
ceremonial salon of Government House. It is that of Juan D.
Peron, ousted by the military in 1955.

Journalists were surprised by the new bust—the old one
was smashed along with Mr. Peron's government. The new
likeness showed up when relations between the government
of Gen. Alejandro Lanusse and Mr. Peron's exile headquarters
in Madrid had hit a low point.

Gen. Lanusse said last week that Mr. Peron did not
really want to come back to Argentina to run for president
in next March's election. Mr. Peron replied that Gen. Lanusse
did not really want to allow fair elections and that he jailed
those who disagreed with him.

But the bust is there now, in its proper place among the
former presidents of Argentina.

Mr. Peron, supported by organized labor movements, ruled
Argentina from 1945 to 1955.

Jewish Activist Is Sentenced To a Light Term in Moscow

MOSCOW, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—
A Moscow court today sentenced
a 24-year-old Jewish activist
charged with evading military
service to a year's "correctional
work" without loss of freedom,
a court official said.

The activist, Mark Natspits,
had been held since mid-June.
He now faces 12 months' work
in a job assigned him by the
authorities and loss of up to
20 percent of his pay while in
the job.

Mr. Natspits and another Jew-
ish reserve officer, Gavriel Sha-
puro, 27, defied a summons last
May to two months' reserve
training. Both seek to emigrate
to Israel and say that military
service—and access to military
information—would be cited to
delay their requests.

Mr. Shapiro, who received the
same sentence last week, married
an American woman, Judy Silver,
here not long before he was ar-
rested and Mr. Natspits was best
man.

The wedding and Miss Silver's
attempt to attend the trial—she
had no visa and was turned back
at the airport—attracted con-
siderable publicity. Mr. Shapiro
said this might have been a rea-
son for the court's lenient sen-
tence.

Delacourt-Smith Dies at 55; Labor Peer, Ex-Minister

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Lord
Delacourt-Smith, 55, life peer
and Labor party member of the
House of Lords, died early today
in Westminster Hospital, several
hours after collapsing in the
House of Lords while opening a
debate on the industrial situa-
tion.

Lord Delacourt-Smith was
general secretary of the Post
Office Engineering Union and
served as minister of state in the
Ministry of Technology in 1969
and 1970.

Isobel Walker Soule
STONINGTON, Conn., Aug. 2
(AP).—Isobel Walker Soule, 74,
author, editor and labor leader,
died Monday. An active suf-
frage, Mrs. Soule later be-
came first vice-president of the
Union of Office and Profes-
sional Workers of America.

Cecile Dehorvath
CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (AP).—
Concert pianist Cecile Dehorvath,
83, who made her European
debut in Berlin in 1910 and her
American debut with the New
York Symphony Orchestra in
1912, died yesterday in an
Evanston, Ill., nursing home.
Mrs. Dehorvath retired from the
concert stage in 1935 and then
taught in Chicago for 30 years.

2 Germans Flee to West
FULDA, West Germany, Aug. 2
(AP).—Two East German men
slipped through a Communist
mine zone and crossed into West
Germany last night without being
detected by Communist border
guards in the hilly, wooded region
east of this Hessian city.

Reports Influenced Market Price Paris Denies Gold Pact With Rome

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Aug. 2 (IHT).—The
French government spokesman
said today that France and Italy
had not established fixed posi-
tions on the price of gold during
President Georges Pompidou's
visit last week to Italy.

Jean-Philippe Lecat, replying to
questions following a cabinet
meeting, said that the question
of gold had come up during Mr.
Pompidou's talks with Premier
Giulio Andreotti of Italy, but
that there could be no agreement
before France consulted its other
partners in the European Econ-
omic Community.

Reports that the French and
Italians had discussed the price
of gold in official exchanges
among central banks have played
their role in this week's increase
in the free market gold price.
Gold went over \$70 an ounce
yesterday, almost double the \$38
figure used for central bank
transactions. (Prices eased Wed-
nesday, with speculators domi-
nating the market. Details on page 7.)

Despite a government reluc-
tance to talk officially about the
French-Italian discussions, it can
be confirmed that the two de-
legations did agree that a rise in
the official gold rate would be
desirable and that they would
discuss the matter further with
their Common Market partners
during September meetings pre-
liminary to the October summit.

Italians Pressed
The French have been press-
ing the Italians to end, by Oc-
tober, the special arrangements
that allow Italy to support the
lira in dollars instead of com-
munity currencies, thus sparing
Italy the necessity for borrowing
community currencies that must
be repaid partly in gold.

Italy's argument, which was
accepted by the French last
week, was that no central bank
would be willing to part with its
gold reserves at \$38 an ounce,
when the market price was
nearly double that.

The first test for the idea of
raising the central bank gold
price will come during the
September meetings among the
10 members of the Common
Market.

Whatever the results of these
meetings, it is now clear that
the 10 are closer to agreement
on monetary matters than they
were a few months ago. Mr.
Lecat, speaking of the meeting
last week, said that the "terrain
was completely cleared."

He also said that last week's

Czech Party's Paper Defends Subversion Trials

PRAQUE, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—
The Communist party newspaper,
Rude Pravo, today defended the
legality of Czechoslovakia's sub-
version trials against liberals and
declared it is intolerable that cer-
tain individuals should consis-
tently disrupt efforts to consolidate
society.

The newspaper denied that any
of the 31 persons convicted so far
were punished for their political
opinions. It insisted they were
tried for breaking the law, just as
in any other country.

The editorial was published the
day after the most severe sen-
tences so far—that passed on
Prof. Milan Hudeb, former rector
of the Communist party's school
and once a friend of party leader
Gustav Husak.

Prof. Hudeb, a former member
of the party's Central Committee,
was sent to jail for six and a
half years.

The trials, which began 16 days
ago, have sent to prison some of
the most prominent liberals of the
Alexander Dubcek period.

The main figure still to go on
trial is Prof. Jaroslav Sabata,
former Brno party chief, who
will be tried in Brno in the next
few days, according to usually
reliable sources.

Policy on Gibraltar Reaffirmed by Britain

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP).—Brit-
ain served public notice anew
today that the constitutional
status of Gibraltar as a colony
will be changed only in ac-
cordance with "the freely expressed
wishes" of its people.

The statement by the Foreign
Office followed a meeting between
the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec
Douglas-Home, and Sir Joshua
Hassan, who is chief minister of
the fortress colony, which is
claimed by Spain. Sir Joshua,
along with Gibraltar's governor,
Admiral of the Fleet Sir Varyl
Begg, have flown to London on
a two-day visit to be briefed on
Sir Alec's recent talks with Span-
ish Foreign Minister Gregorio
Lopez Bravo.

meeting here between the West
German Finance Minister Hel-
mut Schmidt and his French
counterpart, Valéry Giscard d'Es-
taing, had confirmed a new
French-German "monetary soli-
darity."

Alluding to the replacement of
Finance Minister Karl Schiller
by Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Lecat said
the shift had served that soli-
darity. Informed sources from
both countries now say that the

There has, however, been little
agreement on a common EEC
position to take toward the Uni-
ted States either on monetary or
on commercial matters. Wash-
ington has shown little enthu-
siasm for raising the price of gold
and the Common Market must
now decide if it would be feasible
to raise its own official gold price
if countries outside the EEC re-
fuse to go along.

Walkout Affects 10,000 Trains All Over Italy

ROME, Aug. 2 (UPI).—More
than 216,000 railroad employees
began a 24-hour national strike
tonight, halting or delaying more
than 10,000 trains.

The strike came at the peak
of summer tourism, but officials
said that advance warning by
labor unions had reduced passen-
ger chaos.

The country's three major
unions called the strike to sup-
port demands for higher pay,
additional hiring and a govern-
ment pledge to spend \$6.88 bil-
lion to modernize the railway
system.

Idled by the walkout were
201,000 railway workers and more
than 15,000 supervisors and main-
tenance personnel.

Unions ordered them to strike,
walkout leaders said, after the
government refused to start ne-
gotiations on three major de-
mands:

- The modernization program.
- Pay increases averaging \$25.80 a month.
- The hiring of 25,000 more railroad workers.

The unions contend the Italian
railway system cannot work ef-
ficiently without additional em-
ployees and a sweeping overhaul.

idea of a joint float against the
dollar—which was favored by Mr.
Schiller—definitely has been ex-
cluded and that there is no mon-
etary issue that could result in
putting off the October summit.

There was no rapprochement of
views, during the two meetings
last week, on the EEC's relations
with the United States. Both
Italy and West Germany are
sympathetic to the U.S. position
linking commercial and monetary
negotiations while the French
want them separated.

Ex-Nazi Released Because of Health

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP).—The
former Nazi overlord of Poland
and Denmark, Werner Best, 69,
was released from prison here
today on grounds of failing
health.

Best was released from Danish
imprisonment in 1951 and at-
tained a high managerial posi-
tion with a West German firm.
But in 1969 he was imprisoned
and charged with the death of
8,733 persons during his term as
overlord of Nazi-controlled por-
tions of Poland between Septem-
ber, 1939, and June, 1940.

No decision to terminate pro-
ceedings against Best can be
considered because his health
may improve, the Berlin Justice
Department said. Best will be
required to report to police once
every two weeks. His trial was
expected to begin this autumn.

King's Ransom

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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1972

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Surplus many in June er Sterling g Factor

ST. AUG. 2 (Reuters).—Germany's basic payments showed a surplus of 2.64 billion marks (about \$1.33 billion) against a revised deficit of 524 million DM in June, the Bundesbank said.

Balance, which compares current balance-of-payments and "invisible" items, and the long-term account, showed a surplus of 10.78 billion DM in the first half against a deficit of 1.6 billion DM in the first six months of 1971.

Long-term capital flows in June against the deficit of 978 million DM in June last year, principally because it had to pay back last month's funds laid out by European central banks in June to support the value of the pound.

The bill for that support operation, which was abandoned June 23 when Britain freed the pound from its official parity and let it float in value, came to \$2.67 billion.

The Treasury settled the bill in part by using \$1.15 billion that no one but government officials knew it had. The funds were accumulated earlier in the year and swapped forward with overseas monetary authorities. In effect, Britain had lent out the money on the authorities' pledge to pay it back later, and had never counted the loans as part of its official reserves.

The Treasury also used \$634 million of its \$740 million reserve position with the International Monetary Fund; the balance was paid from Britain's own reserves.

The official reserves are the government's holdings of gold, foreign currencies and special drawing rights.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Heineken's Bid for French Company

Heineken's, the Dutch brewer, has bid for all shares of La Brasserie de l'Esperance, a French holding company, by offering to buy the shares at 600 francs each. The offer, valid until Sept. 25, is for a minimum of 49,236 shares. Esperance's capital is made up of 98,450 shares, which at last quote were trading at 485 francs. Esperance controls 50.4 percent of S&A, l'Alsacienne de Brasserie, third-largest among French brewers with an estimated 7 percent share of the market.

Chrysler Negotiating Japan Loan

Chrysler Corp. is negotiating a \$30 million Eurodollar loan from a syndicate of seven Japanese banks, headed by Mitsubishi Bank and including Daiichi Kangyo Bank of Tokyo, Tokai Bank, Kobe Bank, Industrial Bank and Japan Long-Term Credit Bank. The loan, taking the form of a "revolving credit" will be used by Chrysler as required during the next five years, and will carry interest slightly above Eurodollar rates, banking sources said.

Italian TV Makers Support Pal

Italian television manufacturers have urged the government to choose the West German "Pal" system for color television for Italy. They said their factories were geared to start production of the West German system television sets, and it would be "absurd" for the government to give in to French pressures in favor of the "Secam" system. The Italian industry has been equipped and manned only for the production of television sets for the reception of Pal-system transmissions, the industry statement said. "No other system could seriously be taken into consideration."

McDonnell Douglas Cutting Staff

McDonnell Douglas Corp. will furlough 11,000 employees within the next 17 months due to, among other things, loss of the \$2.8 billion space shuttle contract to North American Rockwell Corp. The firm has 52,000 employees. McDonnell Douglas divisions in California will bear the brunt of the layoffs, losing about 3,700 workers by the end of the year with another 9,800 jobs scheduled to go during 1973.

Japanese Uranium Venture Planned

Overseas Uranium Resources Development Co. of Tokyo (OURDCO) plans to establish a joint venture with the French Atomic Energy Commission and the Niger government to explore uranium resources in the former French West African colony of Niger. According to Japanese news reports, a feasibility study will start on the project in September and a joint venture will be established in Niger by next June.

4 Firms Seek All Gas Output From Ekofisk

Bargaining Over 'Very High Price'

ESSEN, West Germany, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—Ruhrgas, Ruhrgas, Gaz de France, Distrigaz of Belgium and Gasunie of the Netherlands are jointly negotiating to buy all known natural gas deposits of Ekofisk's North Sea concession off the Norwegian coast.

The Ekofisk consortium is headed by Phillips Petroleum of the United States. Other members are Petrofina of Belgium, Agip of Italy, and the French-Norwegian Petromin group. Herbert Schelberger said today the gas companies intend to contract an annual amount of 12 billion cubic meters of natural gas over a 10 to 12-year period, after which the Ekofisk field is expected to be exhausted.

The optimistic that current negotiations can be successfully concluded by year-end, he said. Mr. Schelberger said the Ekofisk gas would be transported via a 420-kilometer underwater pipeline to a point along the northern part of the North Sea coast, implying that the terminal will be either in northern Germany or the Netherlands.

It is expected that the gas would begin to flow to Europe in 1975, Mr. Schelberger said. Ruhrgas, he said, intends to contract for 5 billion cubic meters of the total annual amount.

The Ekofisk consortium, he said, envisages a "very high price" for its gas without naming the price. This, he said, is still a major subject of bargaining.

The cost of building the underwater pipeline, including several surface compressor stations along the way, would be borne by Ekofisk, Mr. Schelberger said.

Insiders report another obstacle to a contract is that Ekofisk wants payment in deutsche marks, rather than dollars.

While Ruhrgas and Gasunie are willing to make payments in DM, Distrigaz appears reluctant to accept this and Gaz de France wants a dollar contract, the sources said.

Ruhrgas technicians said construction of the underwater pipeline does not pose any technical problems. Original plans to bring the pipeline via Britain, nearer to the Ekofisk concession, have been abandoned, these technicians said.

N.Y. Prices Spurt in Heavy Trade

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Prices rose sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with glamour issues leading the way in what some observers called "a Kissinger rally."

The Dow Jones industrial average, finishing at its high, climbed 16.89 to 941.15.

A basic factor in carrying the market higher was the White House announcement yesterday that Henry A. Kissinger has conferred again privately with North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris.

Expanding hopes for some peace development, coupled with continuing signs of an improved domestic economy, meant a broadening of market strength.

Glamour gainers included Disney, up 5 7/8 to 138 3/4, its best price ever; Honeywell, up 4 3/8 to 160 1/8; Searle, up 2 7/8 to 105; Schering-Plough, up 3 1/2 to 126 1/2; and Texas Instruments, up 2 to 176 3/4. Some glamour reports and others benefited from short covering activity on the part of traders.

Up on Recommendation

Bristol-Myers rose 2 1/2 to 67 1/2. A spokesman noted that some market letters had recommended purchase of the stock.

Warner-Lambert moved up 3 1/8 to 98 and a new high, after gaining 2 7/8 yesterday. The company has filed for approval to sell soft contact lenses for therapeutic uses.

IBM dipped 1 to 409 after selling at a record price of 411 1/2. The kingly computer stock climbed 9 1/4 yesterday, in response to a federal court's denial of motions by Telcel to restrain IBM from introducing two new computer systems today.

Telcel, unchanged at 6 3/4, makes peripheral equipment for computers.

Volume on the Big Board rose to 17.92 million shares from the previous 15.54 million.

Airlines, oil and blue chips shared in the upswing. UAL rose 2 to 39 and TWA moved aloft 2 5/8 to 54 1/4.

General Motors, rising 1 1/8 to 76 1/8 among the blue chips, finally seemed to respond to the record quarterly profits—the highest for any company—it reported Friday.

Kodak rose 1 1/2 to 140, its best price on record.

Mattel, the volume leader, slumped 3 3/4 to 16 3/8, its lowest price of 1972, following a management estimate that profits for the first half will fall below year-earlier results.

Pet fell 3 to 47. The company reported sharply lower first-quarter earnings.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher and the index rose 0.09 to 26.86.

SynTex led the most active list, up 5 1/8 to 94 1/2. Champion Home Builders, second most active, rose 3 3/4 to 23 7/8. Omega Alpha warrants fell 5/8 to 1 7/8.

In the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ index rose 0.63 to 136.16.

IBM Hails Its Virtual Storage Technology as a 'Significant' Step

NEW YORK, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—International Business Machines made its long-awaited product announcements today, saying it added virtual storage technology and two new computers to its system-370, IBM, in what it termed a "major redirection" of 370 technology, claimed this was designed to make it easier and more economical for computer users to develop new applications.

Frank T. Cary, president, said the announcements "may ultimately be judged to be among the most significant in the history of our industry."

Virtual memory is a combination of programming and circuitry that makes the computer appear to have a main storage capacity many times larger than its actual capacity. This is done by linking internally less costly disc storage to main storage. Virtual memory's main role is to simplify the job of programmers, one of the most time consuming and costly functions in computer operations.

Virtual memory enables the machine to take over many of the automatic carryout operations that programmers formerly were required to write in detailed instructions for encoding in machine language.

To provide virtual storage for system-370, IBM announced new system control programming and circuitry and two new computers—system-370 models 158 and 168—that introduce the most compact storage circuits ever used in IBM computers.

The company also announced that virtual storage is available now for the previously introduced models 135 and 145.

First shipments of system-370 models 158 and 168 with virtual storage will be scheduled for the second and third quarters of 1973, respectively.

Company Reports

Amer. Nat. Gas		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	674.82	601.49	
Profits (millions)	67.37	58.23	
Per Share	4.03	3.48	

Schlumberger Ltd.		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	208.9	173.4	
Profits (millions)	16.4	13.13	
Per Share	1.37	1.11	

Control Data		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	164.8	141.1	
Profits (millions)	17.81	12.54	
Per Share	1.21	0.86	

First Half		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	292.93	282.1	
Profits (millions)	28.26	25.23	
Per Share	1.89	1.71	

Detroit Edison		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	328.3	296.7	
Profits (millions)	46.3	35.2	
Per Share	1.04	0.82	

First Half		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	3.29	2.82	
Profits (millions)	1.04	0.89	
Per Share	0.57	0.73	

Foster Wheeler		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	189.1	166.6	
Profits (millions)	4.0	4.8	
Per Share	0.57	0.73	

United Brands		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	252.1	224.1	
Profits (millions)	8.02	5.85	
Per Share	1.00	0.70	

Second Quarter		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	243.6	237.9	
Profits (millions)	6.2	4.38	
Per Share	0.53	0.36	

First Half		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	825.9	726.3	
Profits (millions)	8.17	6.1	
Per Share	0.65	0.47	

Second Quarter		1971	1972
Revenue (millions)	243.6	237.9	
Profits (millions)	6.2	4.38	
Per Share	0.53	0.36	

Reserves Fall \$883 Million In Britain

By Michael Stern

LONDON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—The Treasury said today that Britain's official reserves had fallen by \$883 million to \$6.02 billion in July, principally because it had to pay back last month's funds laid out by European central banks in June to support the value of the pound.

The bill for that support operation, which was abandoned June 23 when Britain freed the pound from its official parity and let it float in value, came to \$2.67 billion.

The Treasury settled the bill in part by using \$1.15 billion that no one but government officials knew it had. The funds were accumulated earlier in the year and swapped forward with overseas monetary authorities. In effect, Britain had lent out the money on the authorities' pledge to pay it back later, and had never counted the loans as part of its official reserves.

The Treasury also used \$634 million of its \$740 million reserve position with the International Monetary Fund; the balance was paid from Britain's own reserves.

The official reserves are the government's holdings of gold, foreign currencies and special drawing rights.

The \$2.67 billion debt grew out of Britain's adherence to the Common Market agreement, to help each other whenever their currencies threatened to fluctuate more than 2.25 percent against each other.

Thus, in June, when a wave of speculation set off by fears of an impending devaluation dropped the pound's price on the foreign exchange markets, the EEC central banks began buying up pounds to buoy the price.

The reciprocal side of that agreement is that the country whose currency is helped must buy back within a month, the amounts purchased by the other countries.

As it turned out, the support operation failed to stem the speculation and Britain decided to float the pound rather than risk losing more of its reserves.

The figures released today show that Britain emerged from the crisis, as it wanted to, with its reserve position still strong. It is believed to be more than large enough to offset any foreseeable deficits in its current accounts balance that may result from its deterioration, trade position.

The Treasury made the reserve loss last month look smaller than it really was by including in the official reserves, for the first time, Britain's IMF reserve position. This amount is now \$126 million.

Shultz Tells Conference: 2-Tier Gold Mart Strained, But U.S. Plans No Moves

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (WP).—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz acknowledged today that soaring gold prices in "unofficial" European markets were putting "a strain" on the two-tier gold price structure, but added that the U.S. government had no present plans for dealing with the situation.

In his first on-the-record press conference since taking over from John R. Connally, Mr. Shultz attributed skyrocketing gold prices "in this volatile market" to a number of causes, including speculation, a restricted supply, and a growing industrial demand.

The two-tier system was set up in March, 1968, providing that the "official" price of gold would be held at \$35 an ounce, and that central banks would not add to the monetary supply of gold, or have dealings with the outside market, which was left to fluctuate in price.

"It's Holding"

Since then, the official price has been increased to \$38 an ounce, as part of the December realignment of exchange rates.

Asked if the two-tier system now is "credible," in view of an unofficial market price which is nearly twice the official price, Mr. Shultz responded:

"It's a strain, there's no doubt about it. But it's holding." He added that the United States would "let the two-tier system function as it is—that's our present intention."

The secretary, who is the chief U.S. negotiator on international monetary problems, also observed that "there is entering a new phase where there will be a tremendous effort to develop a comprehensive new monetary system."

This was a reference to discussions for long-range reform that will begin under the aegis of a newly-formed Committee of 20 at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund at the end of September in Washington.

In this new phase, Mr. Shultz said, "We will have thoughts about gold, out of which something will emerge."

He made clear that a recently released letter to Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., and to others saying the United States would consider gold sales for commercial use was not yet a hard commitment. But he expressed sympathy for those "whose business has some stake in a stable (gold) market."

On other matters, he:

- Expressed some discouragement in trying to get trading partners, notably Japan and Canada, to understand that "the world has changed in the past 20 years." He said that recent talks with the Canadians had yielded no progress toward reducing an unfavorable balance with that country.
- Said that "there are quite a few cases moving through the administrative stream" that would determine policy on anti-dumping and countervailing duty response to Japanese imports.
- Intervention by the Federal Reserve in foreign exchange markets was "not a one-time affair. We're in position to intervene as we feel appropriate."

Factory Orders In U.S. Increase 2.6% in Month

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders in June totaled a seasonally-adjusted \$63.07 billion, up 2.6 percent from May when new bookings had increased 0.4 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

New orders for durable goods rose 3.8 percent to an adjusted \$35.06 billion.

Manufacturing inventories rose 0.7 percent in June to a seasonally-adjusted \$103.52 billion from May when stocks had risen 0.4 percent.

The ratio of inventories to sales rose to 1.71 from 1.69 in May but was below the 1.82 a year earlier.

Orders for non-durable goods rose 2.1 percent to an adjusted \$78.65 billion.

Gold Price Cut In Late Trade

LONDON, Aug. 2 (AP-DJ).—The price of gold continued to mount in European bullion markets today, reaching \$70 an ounce before late profit-taking trimmed the price.

Dealers here set the price at the morning fixing at \$70 an ounce, up 70 cents from yesterday's official close. The quote stayed at the \$70 level at the afternoon fixing. But in late unofficial trading, dealers were quoting a range of \$69.25 to \$70 an ounce.

Dealers said trading was active through the day with speculators again dominating the proceedings. "There still is no sign of any worthwhile consumer interest at current high levels," said one bullion dealer.

In trading prior to the morning fixing, dealers were quoting a price range of \$70.50 to \$71.50 an ounce. The early high quotes, however, attracted some sizable profit-taking around midday and the price slipped back to \$69.50 an ounce. The price firming at the afternoon fixing but again turned down in final unofficial trade.

While stressing the persistency of speculative demand generated apparently by hopes of still higher prices, London dealers pointed out that South Africa's rationing of its production to the free markets has played a big part in the gold price upsurge. "With market supplies quite inadequate to satisfy persistent speculative demand there's only one way prices can go and that's upward," noted one dealer. Even so some dealers are expecting to see more speculative profit taking now that the price has pushed through the \$70 mark.

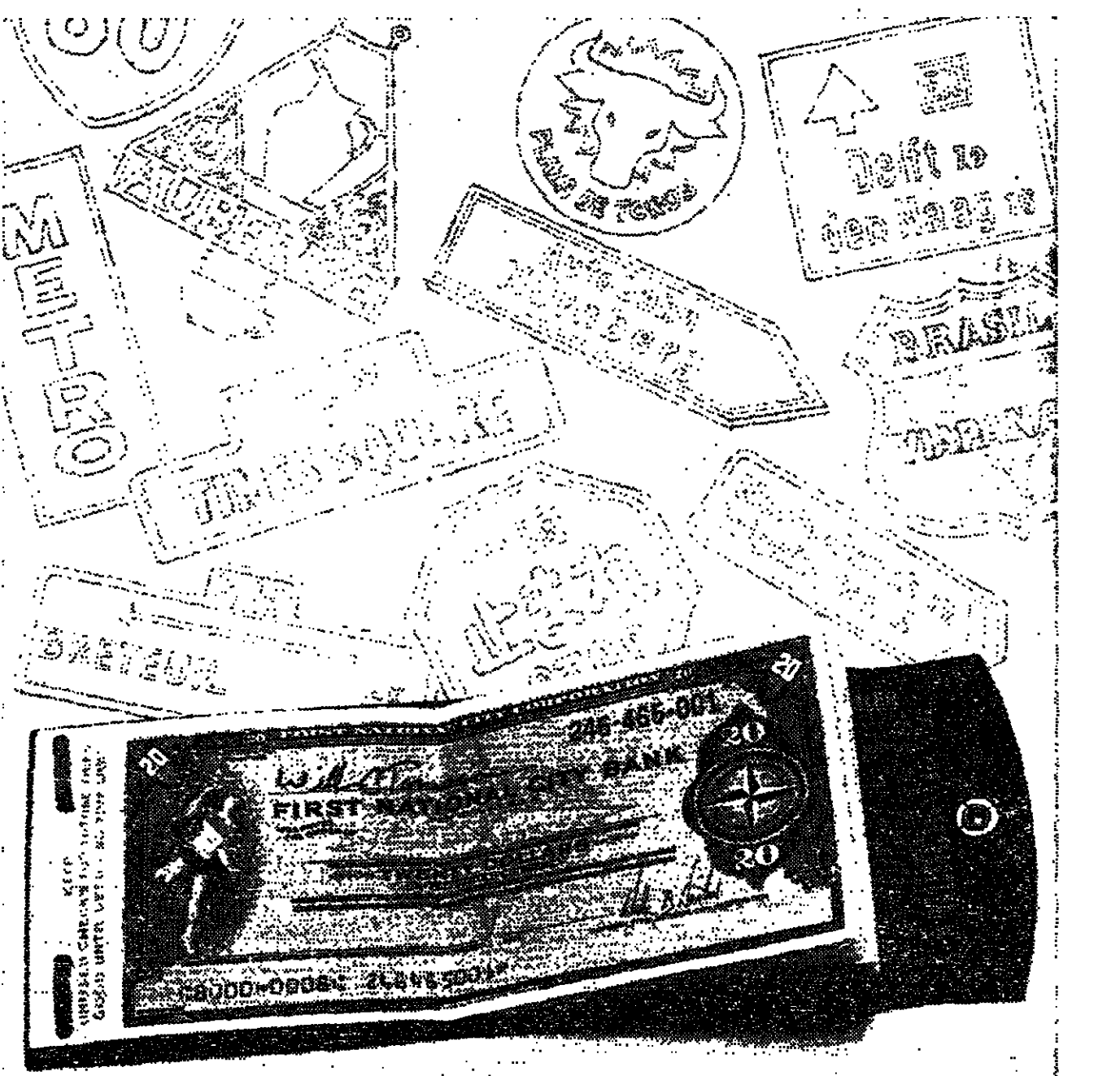
In Zurich, dealers were quoting a closing price range of \$69.75 to \$70.75 an ounce.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Aug. 2, 1972		Today	Previous
Star. 16 per cent	3.4586	3.4489	
Belg. 12 1/2	43.32-30	43.29-22	
Belg. 10 1/2	43.30-31	43.28-22	
Deutsche	2.181	2.178	
Danish Kroner	6.950-361	6.950-35	
Espresso	26.82-27	26.87-29	
Fr. 12 1/2	4.725-723	4.725-723	
Fr. 10 1/2	4.715-719	4.715-719	
Guillemet	3.192-20	3.192-20	
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	
Italy	501.00-20	501.00-20	
Lira	62.463-473	62.463-473	
Pound	22.92-94	22.92-94	
Schilling	4.725-723	4.725-723	
Sr. Krona	4.715-719	4.715-719	
Swiss franc	3.192-20	3.192-20	
Yen	301.10	301.10	

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-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Div. in \$	1972	Net Chge	High	Low	Div. in \$	1972	Net Chge	High	Low	Div. in \$	1972	Net Chge
100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.00	1.00	100.00	100.00

Market Summary

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Sls.

-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds					-1972- Stocks and Bonds				
High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
24	AAR Corp	13	25	25	26	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	27
25	AAFCO Corp	13	25	25	26	25	25	25	25	27	27	27	27	27
26	111 Aberdeen	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
27	24 Acme Ham	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	24 Action	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
29	84 Adams Russi	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
30	13 Administr	45	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
31	24 Aerotec Inc	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
32	18 Eke Aero Flo	14	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
33	24 Aerotec Inc	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
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100	24 Aerotec Inc	13	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27

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International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds		Hammerstein 8-8a...		101 1/2		102 3/4		Chesabr 6 1/2-84...		142 1/2		143 1/2	
Aer Lingus 8 1/2-81	99	100	Helsinki 8 1/2-84...	100 1/4	101 1/2	Chrysler 4 1/2-88...	74 1/2	75 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	
Airbus 8 1/2-81	99	100	Ill. Samuel 8 1/2-86	102 1/2	103 1/2	Chrysler 5-88...	80 1/2	81 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	
Airbus 8 1/2-81	99	100	London 8-87	94 1/2	97 1/2	Conf. Tote 5-88...	97 1/2	98 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	

[illegible]

Dow Cor 8-75-86.	103 1/2	104 1/2	Sinclair 8-81....	77 1/2	79 1/2	Pennsy J.C. 8-89....	131 1/2	132 1/2
Dupont 7-78-86.	101 1/2	102 1/2	Synbron 8-87.....	100	101	Pepsico 4-81.....	187	188
E.D.F. 7-74-78....	101	102	Transamer 8-75-86.	102 1/2	103 1/2	Phil Lamp 4-83....	114 1/2	115 1/2
	109	104		102 1/2	103 1/2			

E.D.F. 8½-86.....	183	104	Transocean 8-84.....	100%	191%	R.C.A. 5-88.....	74½	95%
E.L.B. 7½-84.....	97	100½	Transocean 8-86.....	100%	101%	Revlon 4-83.....	112½	113%
E.L.B. 8½-86.....	104	105	Transocean 7½.....	97	98	Reynolds M 5-88.....	74½	75½
E.L.B. 7½-90.....	100½	101½	T.R.W. 8-84-86.....	102½	103½	Seagr.....	980	102
Esso 7½-76.....	100½	101½	Union Carb 7-79.....	97	98	Tenneco 4-88.....	89	90

ESKO 4-8-85.....	701	100%	Unit - 711 71-87.....	96%	97%	Toshiba 4-8-85.....	110%	112%
Exxon 4-8-85.....	1068	100%				Toshiba 4-8-85.....	87	88
Fullbright 8-8-85.....	994	100%	Convertible Bonds			20th Cent 4-8-85.....	97	100
Ford 1-8-85.....	1011	100%	Address 4-8-85.....	84%	83%	Unicard 4-8-85.....	94%	100%
Gen Atlin 4-8-85.....	1005	100%	Amoco 3-8-85.....	105%	106%	Wardrobe 4-8-85.....	71	72
Gen M-1 8- 7-85.....	1037%	104%	APCO 4-8-85.....	871%	87%	Worm - 1-8-85.....	160	160
Gen M-2 8-8-85.....	106%	107%	Alusuisse 4-8-87.....	86%	88%			
Gen M-3 8-8-85.....	1007%	101%	American 4-8-85.....	84%	83%			
Grailor 1-8-85.....	101	101%	Ashland 5-8-85.....	124%	125%			
GTE 4-8-85.....	1023%	1024%	Ashland 4-8-85.....	90%	91%			
Grange 1- 8-85.....	1011	100%	Asiatic 5-8-85.....	104%	105%			
H&B 8-8-85.....	1024	1024%	Asahi 4-8-85.....	74	74			
Hammors 10-8-85.....	1074	106%	Avon 4-8-85.....	100%	100%			
			Chevron 5-8-85.....	104%	105%			

Bondtrade - Index
(Base Dec. 31, 1944-100)

12/1/85	100%	100%	12/1/85	100%	100%	12/1/85	100%	100%
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12/3/85	100%	100%	12/3/85	100%	100%	12/3/85	100%	100%
12/4/85	100%	100%	12/4/85	100%	100%	12/4/85	100%	100%
12/5/85	100%	100%	12/5/85	100%	100%	12/5/85	100%	100%
12/6/85	100%	100%	12/6/85	100%	100%	12/6/85	100%	100%
12/7/85	100%	100%	12/7/85	100%	100%	12/7/85	100%	100%
12/8/85	100%	100%	12/8/85	100%	100%	12/8/85	100%	100%
12/9/85	100%	100%	12/9/85	100%	100%	12/9/85	100%	100%
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12/31/85	100%	100%	12/31/85	100%	100%	12/31/85	100%</	

ing rates of interest:
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6%	9%	RAI Inc	15	3%	3%	3%	3% + ½	41%	28%	Sterneo A	2	40	40	40	40	14%	8%	Wolver Ind	32	5	10%	10%	10%	10%		
17%	9%	Ranchers Ex	2	11	11	11	11	41%	20%	Stevcon Int	15	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	2%	10%	10%	10%	10%			
26%	13%	Ranger Can	3	19%	20	19%	20 + %	27	15%	Sico Soco	30	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	31	11-	2%	Wood Ltd	70	2	3	3	3
		RemOpCan In	1	17%	19%	19%	19%	27%	1%	STP Corp	40	34	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	18	12%	Work W	50	0	13%	13%	13%	

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20	10	Rex Noreco	12	11½	11¾	11¼	11½	+⅞
20	11¼	RH Medc Svcs	7	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	-¼
20½	16½	Riblet Prods	40	18½	18½	18	18½	-½
20½	14½	Tasty B .88b	1	16½	16½	16½	16½	-¼
21½	9	Terc Acorn	29	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	-¼

European Gold Markets			
Aug. 2, 1972			
	GP	CL	R.O.
London	70.90	70.80	+ 0.02

U.S. dollars per ounce.

The situation as of June 30, 1972, shows a total of 79,844 million Fr. compared with 75,686 millions as of May 31, 1972.

Under Liabilities, Company Accounts and Surpluses rose from 14,295 to

Dated August 2, 1972 / Due August 2, 1977

admitted to the monetary market
 rate, on the side of Liabilities, to
 10,229 million Fr., as against 17,673
 millions, and, on the side of Assets,
 to 16,296 million Fr., as against
 12,700 million.

These Debentures are direct obligations of the Export-Import Bank Of The
 United States, a wholly owned corporate agency of the United States.

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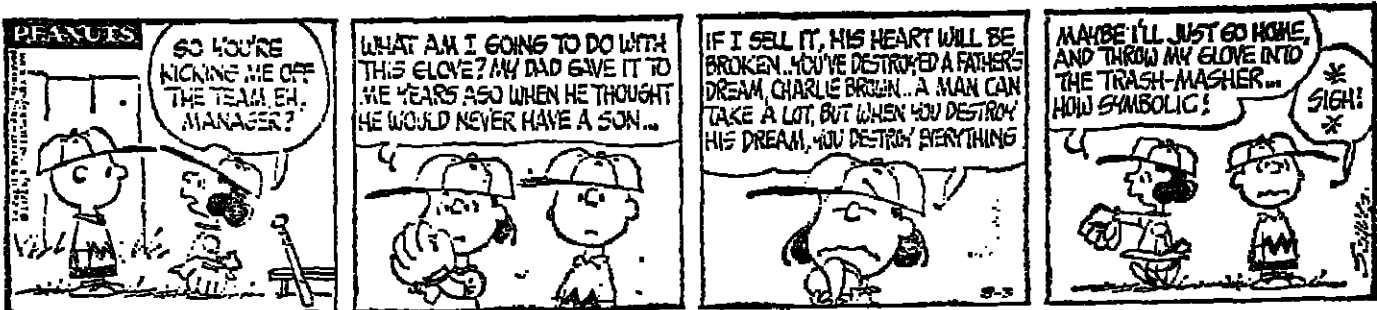
United Guaranty Sales
 Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.
 The Cherokee Securities Company

Western Sales Corp.
 The Bank of California, N.A.
 The Citizens and Southern National Bank

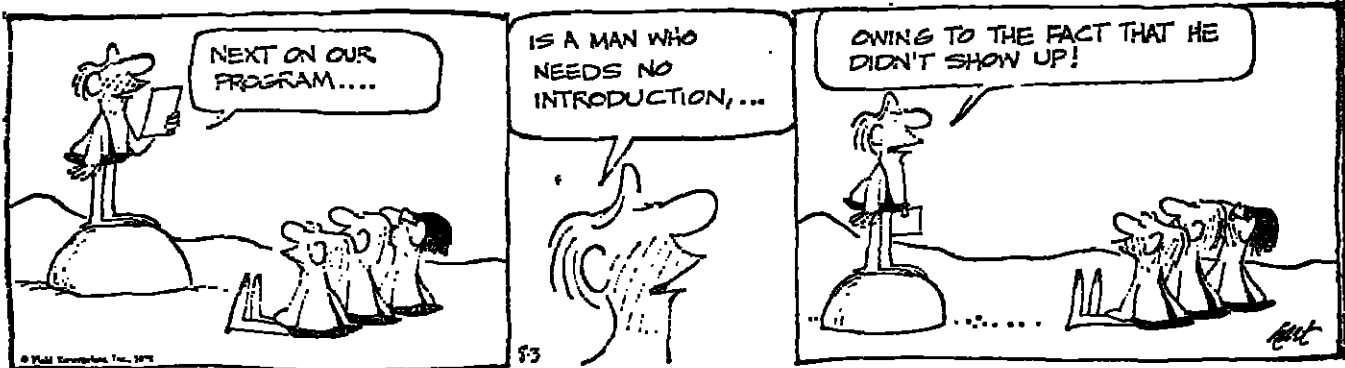
Western Sales Corp.
 The Bank of Tokyo Trust Company
 City National Bank & Trust Company

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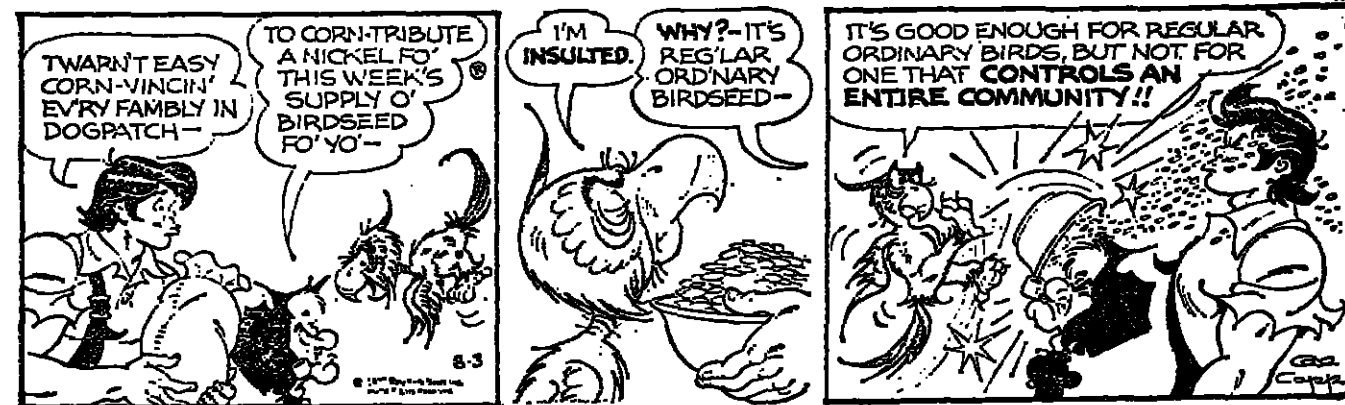
PEANUTS



B.C.



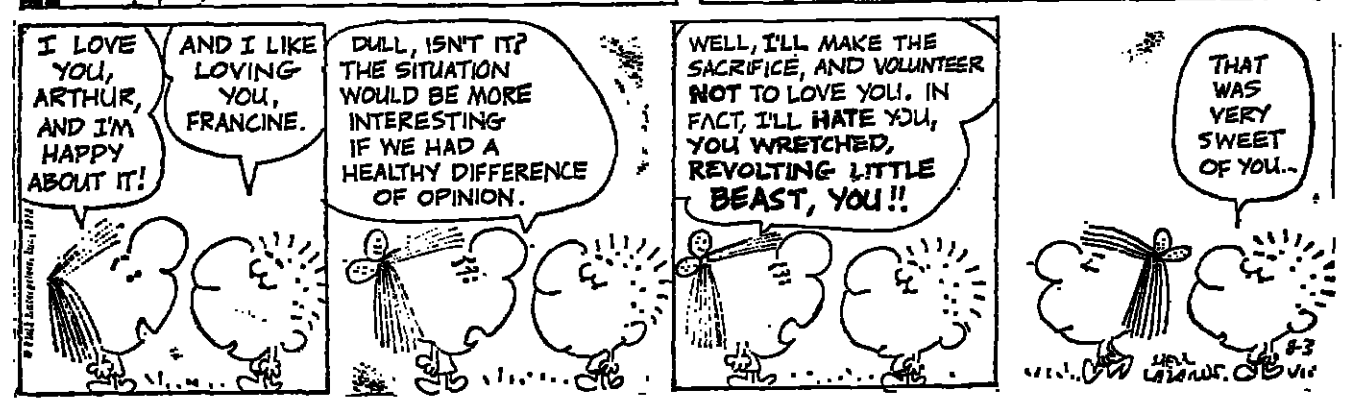
L.I.L. ABNER



BEEBLE BAILEY



MIS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



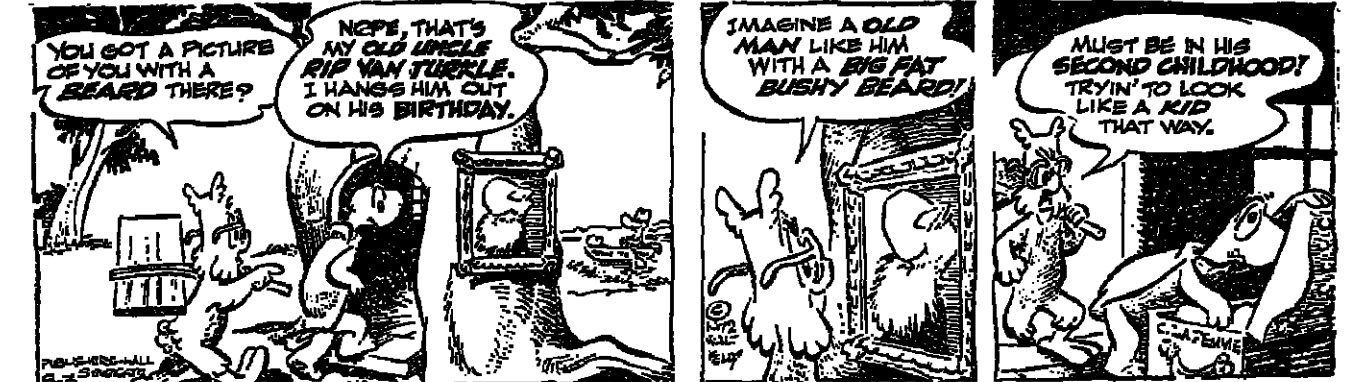
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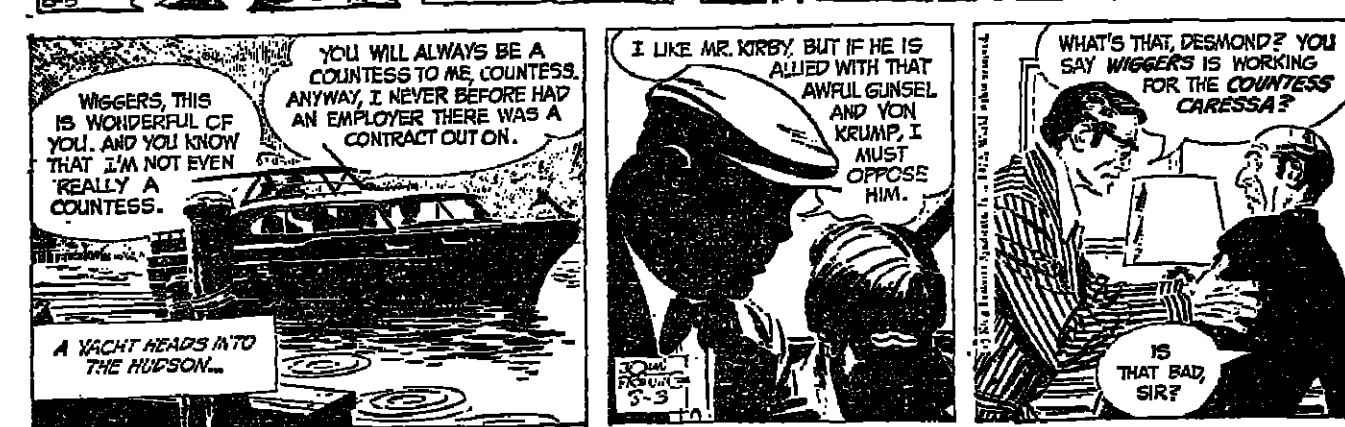
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POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South brought home a borderline game. He chose a modest opening bid of one diamond rather than the strong artificial one-club bid in the Precision system, partly because the club queen was a dubious asset and partly because this distribution is awkward after a one-club bid.

His partner mentioned hearts, and on the second round raised one spade to two spades, a bid which usually requires four-card trump support. North jumped to game and found himself with a four-three spade fit. West led the club jack and the declarer ducked in the hope that his opponent was leading from king-jack-ten, leaving the trick to the queen in the closed hand.

After taking the club king East's winning defense was to shift to a trump. But that was hard to judge. A trump might have damaged West, and it seemed desirable to force South to ruff clubs. East therefore returned a club, and South discarded a heart from his hand and won with the ace in dummy. He then led a heart to his queen, and West took the ace and led his remaining club. South ruffed, cashed two diamond winners and reached this position:

NORTH
 ♠ Q94
 ♥ K1065
 ♦ 82
 ♣ A742

WEST
 ♠ K653
 ♥ A93
 ♦ 54
 ♣ J106

EAST
 ♠ 72
 ♥ 72
 ♦ Q1076
 ♣ K9853

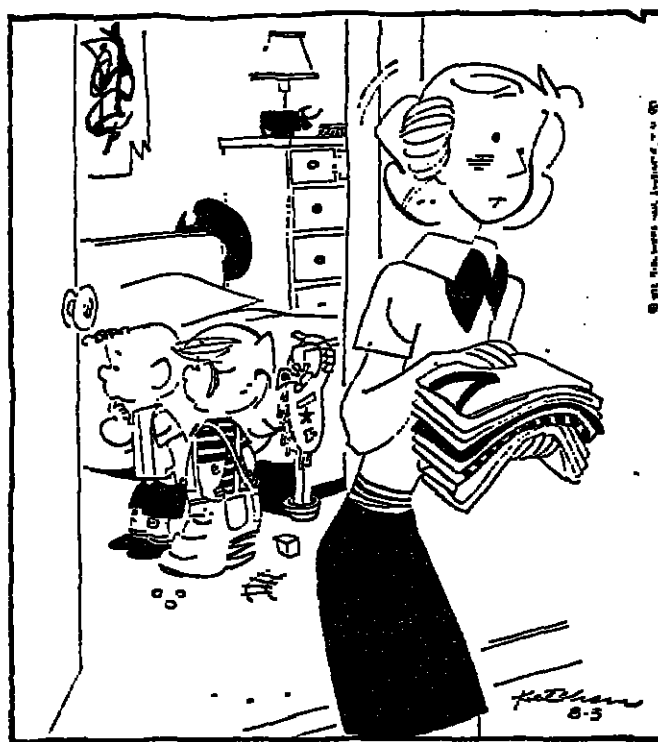
SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A7108
 ♥ Q84
 ♦ AK793
 ♣ Q

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1♦ Pass 1♥ Pass
 1♠ Pass 2♠ Pass
 4♣ Pass Pass
 West led the club jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BIANCA	HEIN	SIOPHIS
ADRIANO	ROMA	ROMA
NUCLEO	NOIR	ROBBER
JOHN	INFILTRATION	TWIT
DISTIO	LILLAMIA	
ABRAHAM	LAPAZ	
SHEILA	RIA	ABABE
WILLIAM	SHAKESPEARE	
ARABIA	ILIS	SHIRAZ
BENES	OASIS	
RESISTANCE	TABLEA	
WHO	INFORMATION	
REBOZO	UJAR	BRIAE
ALLOVER	NINE	ADIDA
PLEASE	DIDD	TISAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ALYEN

BLEEL

RECUPS

MYCLAB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SNACK BRAVE TROPHY DRIVE
 Answer: Always a rush for seats at this "snack"—"CHAIRS"

BOOKS

OSS
 The Secret History of America's First Intelligence Agency
 By R. Harris Smith. Illustrated. University of California Press. 458 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Roger Jellinek

IN 1941 a British naval intelligence officer named Ian Fleming recommended to Gen. William (Wild Bill) Donovan that he recruit as American intelligence officers men of "absolute discretion, sobriety, devotion to duty, languages, and wide experience." Donovan, a World War I hero and successful Wall Street lawyer, understood the fantasies of writers and presidents, and in a memo to President Roosevelt promised an international secret service staffed by young officers who were "calculatedly reckless," with "disciplined daring" and trained for "aggressive action."

The Office of Strategic Services came to include such James Bonds as John Birch, Norman O. Brown, David K. E. Bruce, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, William Bundy, Michael Burke, Julia Child, Clark Clifford, John Kenneth Galbraith, John W. Gardner, Arthur J. Goldberg and Murray Gurfin. There were others—Sterling Hayden, August Heckscher, Roger O. Hilsman, Philip Horton, R. Stuart Hughes, Carl Kayser, Clark M. MacGregor, Herbert Marcuse, Henry Ringling North, Serge Obolensky. And still others: John Oakes, Walt W. Rostow, Elmo Roper, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., Ralph de Toledano—to name just a few of the hundreds in this book by R. Harris Smith.

Smith, who was in the trade himself, resigning in 1968 after a "very brief, uneventful, and undistinguished association with the most misunderstood bureaucracy of the American government," the Central Intelligence Agency, now lectures in political science at the University of California's Extension Division. "This history of America's first central intelligence agency" is "secret" because Smith was denied access to OSS archives, and so had to rely on the existing literature supplemented by some 300 written and verbal recollections of OSS alumni.

The book is densely packed with the bewildering variety of OSS exploits in World War II: spying, sabotage, propaganda, military training missions, politicking and coordinating resistance groups against the Germans. "Casablanca" caught the spirit of the byzantine plotting in French North Africa, with the OSS trying to undermine the Vichy and German authorities, while various resistance groups in Italy, Yugoslavia, China and Greece tried to use the OSS for their own ends. OSS agents played both ends against the middle in the virtual civil war between conservatives and left-wing partisans.

OSS agents had to compete as much with their allies as with their enemies. In France and Switzerland, where Allen Dulles operated, the British SOE (Special Operations Executive) was especially grating. In Germany itself, the OSS lost out to more orthodox American intelligence, though they were strongly recommended by the OSS. There was himself a deputy—at the same time of the Nazi secret Reinhard Gehlen, whose protection in exchange intelligence network is rope and the Soviet From present pe most (literally) intel that of the OSS in (doctum. There w Communists and a lists in the OSS, an sympathized with A. isia, so that the OE partisans against th of course more famo minh against the F and Vietnam (an saved Ho Chi Minh's retelling of the tr Indochina after t surrender in 1945, w Gaullist French. B and the Viet Minh control, makes a fo place.

The book ends wi of the transformati into its "mirror im Smith's admiration wartime pragmatism of dissent" and nialism suggests hi the OSS/CIA has l straw man of the liberal left. In fa the CIA has been guardian of liberal "intelligence comm reminds us that t San. Joseph R. Mc argues that the C to fund anti-Com successfully undern tional Communist and disarmed the Communism of t others at home. CIA liberals worke tists for Castro, them, allowing the tives to plan the Finally, he points i in the Pentagon. P CIA has been a cri new war from the But the ques whether the OSS dissent" is meani it doesn't comprom much as aid them. is full of cryptic former OSS agent nent in internati and finance. CIA not prevented a u fomented coups d of military regim liberal criticism t Vietnam seem to effect on policy. fair in time of v ought to have so for a permanen part of whose fune ly devoted to clan manipulations abt "peace."

Mr. Jellinek revi for The New York

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 City-map entries
 8 "Deutschland über"
 13 Ad men's avenue
 14 Fictitious name
 15 Quote falsely
 16 Cajole
 17 Business-letter abbr.
 18 N. Z. bird
 19 Met Museum
 20 Honkers
 22 Long-tailed ape
 24 Grafted in heraldry
 25 Roma, for one
 28 "My Souvenirs"
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 35 Beer on
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 39 Rickshaw men
 40 Coin of Norway
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 42 More knotty
 43 Native of Quzco
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Robert Bats in 13 Runs, 5 Homers in Twinbill

Aug. 2 (NYT).—One of baseball's great performers, Robert F. Kennedy Jr., led 13 runs in a doubleheader in which he hit five home runs and drove in 10 runs. The 26-year-old outfielder, who was named the Cleveland Indians' MVP last year, led the Indians to a 10-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox in the first game of the doubleheader.

ers Soak Tigers Major League Joke

Aug. 2 (UPI).—An off-day for the Detroit Tigers, the Cleveland Indians' doubleheader was a major league joke. The Indians' offense was so hot that they scored 10 runs in the first game and 10 more in the second.

strategy was to let the inevitable replay the game. The Indians' offense was so hot that they scored 10 runs in the first game and 10 more in the second.

Wednesday Hit Homer Career Paces

Aug. 2 (UPI).—A three-run homer in the first inning of a four-run eighth today that gave the Indians a 5-1 victory over the Red Sox in the second game of the doubleheader.

Chargers Acquire Eagles' Rossovich For Draft Choice

IRVING, Calif., Aug. 2 (AP).—The San Diego Chargers acquired another talented and troublesome player yesterday when they traded for linebacker Tim Rossovich of the Philadelphia Eagles.

Wins Slalom alpine Skiing

NE, Aug. 2 (Reuters).—Zwilling, of Austria, won the slalom trophy in a event today in the ski meeting at Victoria, Canada.

land Indians (1970), Jim Tabor of the Boston Red Sox (1969), and Boog Powell of the Baltimore Orioles (1968). The National League record of 10 was established in 1947 by Spots Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals.

Robert, 5-foot-11 1/2 inch, 200 pounds, also broke the National League record of 13 runs in two consecutive games by Jim Bottomley of St. Louis in 1934. The major league mark is 15, established in 1952 by Tony Lazzari of the New York Yankees.

The five home runs in a doubleheader equalled the major league mark set by Stan Musial of the Cardinals in 1954 and also tied Musial's record of 22 total bases in a twin bill.

Robert, who now has 119 career homers, was selected by San Diego from the Houston Astros in the 1968 expansion draft. He played his first major league season with Houston in 1968 after the Astros had drafted him from Jacksonville, a St. Louis farm team in 1965.

Robert started his record pace in the first inning of the opener when he drilled his 25th homer into the leftfield seats off Braves' pitcher Ron Schell. Following walks to Dave Roberts and Larry Stahl, he singled home a run in the third and then smacked a solo homer into the center-field seats off Mike MoQueen in the seventh.

The Padres jumped to a 2-0 lead in the first inning of the second game on one hit, three walks and a pair of Atlanta errors. Robert put them in control in the second with his grand slam off Ron Kelley, a shot over the left-field fence that highlighted a five-run inning.

His 10th and 11th RBI of the night came on a two-run blast over the right field fence off Jim Hardin in the seventh inning. He finished his evening with a two-run shot to left field off Cecil Upshaw in the ninth.

Met 2, 1, Phils 2, 4. Bill Robinson ripped a tie-breaking three-run double with two out in the ninth inning and Steve Carlton had his 11th consecutive victory to become the National League's first 16-game winner as Philadelphia beat the Mets 4-1, and gained a split of their doubleheader in New York.

Cleon Jones drove in all New York runs with two sacrifice flies and a homer as the Mets took the opener 3-2, in 18 innings. Carlton allowed five hits and had his string of 30 scoreless innings broken in the fourth when the Mets scored an unearned run on Willie May's single, a passed ball and a single by Jones.

Glants 4, Dodgers 3. Tito Fuentes roared home on Ken Henderson's sacrifice fly to short right field in the top of the eighth inning, giving San Francisco a 4-3 victory in Los Angeles. Fuentes had led off the eighth with a double off reliever pitcher Jim Brewer. It was the Dodgers' fifth straight loss.

Reis 3, Astros 1. Joe Morgan hit a two-run homer in the fifth inning to support the seven-hit pitching of Wayne Simpson and give Cincinnati a 3-1 victory in Houston.

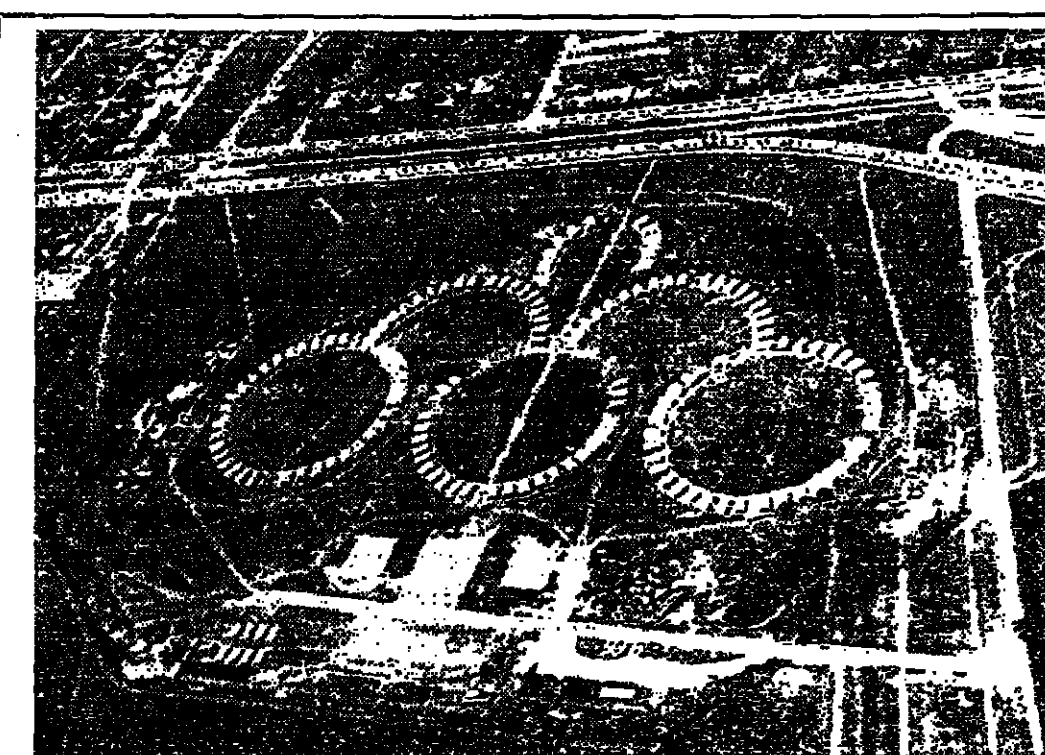
Card 5, Pirates 4. Matty Alou, a former National League batting champion with Pittsburgh, collected three hits, including a two-run double that highlighted a six-run, fifth-inning rally, as St. Louis walked off Pittsburgh, 7-4, at home and broke a five-game losing streak.

Expos 3, Cubs 2. Tim Lincecum's sacrifice fly drove home Carl Morton with the winning run with two out in the 10th inning as the Expos edged the Chicago Cubs, 3-2, in Montreal.

Twins 3, Rangers 0. Dick Woodson pitched a three-hitter for his first shutout of the season and Danny Thompson hit a two-run triple in the third inning as Minnesota won in Texas, 3-0.

Major League Standings. NATIONAL LEAGUE. Eastern Division. Pittsburgh 60, 38, 325, 1.2. New York 53, 41, 299, 1.0. Cincinnati 47, 48, 285, 1.2. St. Louis 47, 48, 285, 1.2. Montreal 39, 50, 262, 1.2. Philadelphia 39, 50, 262, 1.2.

Western Division. Cincinnati 58, 37, 311. Houston 54, 45, 245. Los Angeles 46, 47, 311. Atlanta 46, 48, 285, 1.2. San Francisco 45, 48, 285, 1.2. San Diego 39, 50, 262, 1.2.



SIGN OF THE TIMES—Tents in Munich's Hasenbergl district form the Olympic rings to greet passengers flying into Munich-Reims Airport for Games which start Aug. 26. The tents, set up by the German Society for Youth Movement, will serve as an international youth camp during the Olympics. The Munich Olympic Village was officially opened during ceremonies Tuesday.

Spitz Sets Butterfly Mark in Trials

By George Solomon. CHICAGO, Aug. 2 (WP).—The swimming trials, which began today, were nearly unanimous on one issue. Mark Spitz is the fastest and most controversial swimmer in the country.

And as soon as the trials opened, Spitz shattered the world record for the 200-meter butterfly in a preliminary heat by winning in 2 minutes 01.87 seconds, bettering the mark of 2:03.3 held by Hans Fehnack of West Germany.

Spitz finished about eight yards ahead of runner-up Bob Altfelder of Cincinnati, who was timed in 2:04.87. However, the second fastest time was in another heat, 2:03.84, by Robin Backhaus, a high school senior from Redlands, Calif.

Gary Hall, a former Indiana teammate of Spitz and also a hold-over from the 1968 Olympics at Mexico City, was third with 2:04.4.

A cross between Jim Ryun and Bobby Fischer, that's the way some people have described Spitz, who holds world records in the 100- and 200-meter freestyle events and the 100-meter butterfly and is the Amateur Athletic Union champ in the 200-meter butterfly.

On the deck of the Portage Park Pool here, during a recent workout, Arden Hills, Calif., coach Sherman Chavoor held a stopwatch in his right hand as Spitz cut gracefully through the water, his 170 pounds barely causing a ripple.

"He's a good kid," Chavoor said. "When he first came to prominence five years ago, he was called aloof, arrogant. 'Look, he was a 17-year-old kid,' Chavoor said. 'He wanted to be friends with Don Schollander and all those other big shots. They were in college. They didn't want any part of Mark. So he withdrew.'"

Spitz no longer withdraws. He is 22, a graduate of Indiana who will enter dental school this fall. He has been swimming competitively for 14 years. When he leaves the pool after his final race at Munich, he will retire from competitive swimming.

"I want to win at Munich, then quit," Spitz said after his workout. "I never swam for glory, only the satisfaction of being recognized as the best in the world in a particular event. That's the goal of any athlete, isn't it?" he asked. Spitz does not swim from controversy. He will speak his mind.

and sometimes his words cut deep. They asked AAU officials to change the starting blocks. The officials refused. Spitz said the night before the meet began he called a carpenter and persuaded him to change one starting block.

"Once the block was changed, they had to change them all," Spitz said. "The trouble with the AAU swimming is that they don't have enough former swimmers on the committees," Spitz said. "And most of the swimmers on the committees are stupid."

"The whole AAU-Olympic business is politics. There's politics in which coaches are selected for the Olympic team. There's politics in which pool they select to hold the trials."

"There are a lot of pools in the country faster than this one," Spitz said. "The pool I train in is faster. This pool is inferior, but the trials are here because of politics."

Mark Spitz was a prodigy of a nation. A kid who swam fast, had a fast tongue and, according to his critics, could not handle the acclaim. Some people faulted his parents, claiming they pushed him too hard, too quickly. Others said Mark was a mess, which meant he was to them a large pain in the backside. Four years ago in Mexico City, when he was 18, Spitz was favored to win three events. He won none. They said he choked.

Spitz heard it all. "I was exposed at a young age when I reached the top," he said. "I was the cocky little kid. Now I'm old. I've been around and I edit what I say. But I'm still the whipping boy since I say what I think, hoping somebody will listen."

consistently with his left, punishing Peralta in the face but never closing in for a finish or following up with his right. All, still better known in Spain as Cassius Clay, resumed his dance in the sixth round but Peralta still could not connect with a solid blow. Peralta appeared tired in the seventh round. He and Ali exchanged blows near the end of the fight and the crowd applauded at the end.

All said after the fight, "I found more problems with Peralta than I expected. Peralta is a great boxer."

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Beaten in 1,500 Loss by Prefontaine Builds Confidence

By Neil Amdur

OSLO, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Steve Prefontaine finally lost a race tonight, but won another chunk of confidence on his road to the Olympics.

Robert Taylor, one of those "obscure" American sprinters who is supposed to succumb to foreign speed later this month in the 100-meter dash at Munich, also won some confidence, along with winning a race.

Pekka Vassila of Finland, a name worth noting—with Kipchoge Keino and Jim Ryun—in the 1,500-meter run, overtook the 21-year-old Prefontaine with 330 yards left in the metric mile and registered an eight-yard victory in 3 minutes 38.3 seconds, the equivalent of a 3:56 mile.

But Prefontaine, who had paced the 1,500 for the first three laps as a favor to a friend, still managed to sustain his kick on the last quarter mile and finished second with the fastest 1,500 of his career, 3:39.4.

It was the first loss in 25 races for Prefontaine. But a statistic of greater significance in his Olympic timetable was a 35.6-second final quarter mile, respectable particularly coming off a 2:01 opening half-mile.

"Vassila didn't pull away as well as I thought he would, and I feel good about being able to sprint with him," said the precocious Prefontaine, a University of Oregon student, who will represent the United States in the 5,000 at the Olympics in Munich.

"I've been plagued with pain the last few months," said Black, who ran the fastest 400-meter relay leg ever, 45.8, earlier this year at the Penn Relays. "I'm going to have to get accustomed to running with pain."

One of the few American disappointments in this meet was Ralph Mann, the intermediate hurdler, who decided to work on speed in the 400.

Mann, a world record holder in the 440-hurdles, went out quickly in the opening heat of the 400-meter dash but appeared tight and faded to fourth in 48.1 seconds, well under what he had counted on for the race.

"That looked like one of my lousiest races ever this year," said Mann, who had recovered from a disastrous spring to make the United States team with the fastest 400-hurdles performance in the world this year. "I hope I don't have any more of those."

1. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 3:38.3; 2. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 3:39.4; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 3:39.7; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 3:41.2; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 3:42.7.

100-Meter. 1. Robert Taylor, U.S., 10.1; 2. Gerald Tinker, U.S., 10.1; 3. Jean Louis Ravellon, France, 10.2; 4. Ray Robinson, U.S., 10.3; 5. Don Quarrie, Jamaica, 10.4.

100-Meter Hurdles. 1. Lee Evans, U.S., 45.0; 2. Charles J. Smith, Trinidad, 45.3; 3. Morris J. Shivers, U.S., 45.4; 4. Ray Robinson, U.S., 45.5; 5. Erich Philipp, Venezuela, 47.2.

High Jump. 1. Finn Bendtsen, Norway, 7.78 meters (25-5/8); 2. Arnie Koster, U.S., 7.68 (25-3/4); 3. Preston Carnation, U.S., 7.58 (25-1/4); 4. Joshua Owen, Ghana, 7.59 (25-1/4).

110-Meter Hurdles. 1. Tom Bill, U.S., 13.4; 2. Tom White, U.S., 13.7; 3. Guy Dru, France, 13.8; 4. Viktor Minakov, Soviet Union, 13.9; 5. Bo Forsander, Sweden, 13.9; 6. Sergio Llanos, Italy, 14.0.

400-Meter. 1. John Tarnack, Soviet Union, 2.21 meters (7-1/4); 2. Ron Jordan, U.S., 2.18 (7-1/4); 3. Jaroslav Janacek, Czechoslovakia, 2.17 (7-1/4); 4. Chris Dunn, U.S., 2.12 (6-11/16); 5. Enzo Dai Pomo, Italy, 2.12 (6-11/16); 6. Laili Talsum, Korea, 2.12 (6-11/16).

500-Meter. 1. John Hirschen, the Netherlands, 1:24.2; 2. Jack Bachor, U.S., 1:24.2; 3. Arne Ebb, Norway, 1:24.8; 4. Jeff Galloway, U.S., 1:24.8; 5. Jiri Bunc, Czechoslovakia, 1:25.2; 6. Rino Bortone, Norway, 1:25.8; 7. John Anderson, U.S., 1:25.8; 8. Greg Frederick, U.S., 1:26.1.

800-Meter. 1. Bjorn Grimsen, Norway, 2:10 meters (6-11/16); 2. Mike Kirsch, Hungary, 2:02 (6-11/16); 3. Bill Schmidt, U.S., 2:00 (6-11/16); 4. Gerald Adams, Hungary, 1:58 (6-11/16); 5. Fred Luke, U.S., 1:54 (6-11/16); 6. Fred Luke, U.S., 1:54 (6-11/16); 7. Jack Bacon, U.S., 1:54 (6-11/16).

1,500-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 3:39.4; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 3:38.3; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 3:39.7; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 3:41.2; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 3:42.7.

5,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 16:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 16:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 16:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 16:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 16:00.0.

10,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 33:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 33:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 33:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 33:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 33:00.0.

20,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 66:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 66:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 66:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 66:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 66:00.0.

30,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 99:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 99:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 99:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 99:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 99:00.0.

40,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 132:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 132:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 132:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 132:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 132:00.0.

50,000-Meter. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 165:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 165:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 165:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 165:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 165:00.0.

1-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 3:56.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 3:56.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 3:56.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 3:56.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 3:56.0.

2-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 8:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 8:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 8:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 8:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 8:00.0.

3-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 12:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 12:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 12:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 12:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 12:00.0.

4-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 16:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 16:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 16:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 16:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 16:00.0.

5-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 20:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 20:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 20:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 20:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 20:00.0.

6-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 24:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 24:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 24:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 24:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 24:00.0.

7-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 28:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 28:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 28:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 28:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 28:00.0.

8-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 32:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 32:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 32:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 32:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 32:00.0.

9-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 36:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 36:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 36:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 36:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 36:00.0.

10-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 40:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 40:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 40:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 40:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 40:00.0.

11-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 44:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 44:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 44:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 44:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 44:00.0.

12-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 48:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 48:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 48:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 48:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 48:00.0.

13-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 52:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 52:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 52:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 52:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 52:00.0.

14-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 56:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 56:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 56:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 56:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 56:00.0.

15-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 60:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 60:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 60:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 60:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 60:00.0.

16-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 64:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 64:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 64:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 64:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 64:00.0.

17-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 68:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 68:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 68:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 68:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 68:00.0.

18-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 72:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 72:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 72:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 72:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 72:00.0.

19-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 76:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 76:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 76:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 76:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 76:00.0.

20-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 80:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 80:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 80:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 80:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 80:00.0.

21-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 84:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 84:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 84:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 84:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 84:00.0.

22-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 88:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 88:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 88:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 88:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 88:00.0.

23-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 92:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 92:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 92:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 92:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 92:00.0.

24-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 96:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 96:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 96:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 96:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 96:00.0.

25-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 100:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 100:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 100:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 100:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 100:00.0.

26-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 104:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 104:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 104:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 104:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 104:00.0.

27-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 108:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 108:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 108:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 108:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 108:00.0.

28-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 112:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 112:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 112:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 112:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 112:00.0.

29-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 116:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 116:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 116:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 116:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 116:00.0.

30-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 120:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 120:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 120:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 120:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 120:00.0.

31-Mile. 1. Steve Prefontaine, U.S., 124:00.0; 2. Pekka Vassila, Finland, 124:00.0; 3. Gianni Dei Buono, Italy, 124:00.0; 4. Jerome Rossignol, France, 124:00.0; 5. Jacques Howe, U.S., 124:00.0.

